Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT. PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. III. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 27 1882. NO. 52.

CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk.....D. London.
Clerk & Register.....W. R. Steckert.
Treasurer.....G. M. F. Davis.
Pros. Attorney.....J. O. Hadley.
Judge of Probate.....A. Taylor.
Ch. C. Commissioner.....
Surveyor.....N. E. Britt.
Coroners.....{ W H Shreman. { S Revell.

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....O. J. Bell.
South Branch.....Ira H. Richardson.
Beaver Creek.....W. Batterson.
Maple Forest.....Duane Willett.
Grayling.....R. S. Babbitt.
Frederieville.....John F. Hum.
Ball.....Chas. Jackson.
Center Plains.....John P. Hildreth.

W. M. WOODWORTH,

Physician and Surgeon,

GRAYLING, MICH.

Graduate of the University of Mich. Office with A. H. Swarthout. Residence with A. J. Rose. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

W. A. MASTERS,—NOTARY PUBLIC.—Conveyancing—Will attend to making Deeds Contracts, Mortgages, etc., etc.

N. R. GILBERT, M. D.

Physician, Surgeon, Etc.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

OTSEGO LAKE, MICH.

J. Maurice Finn,

NOTARY PUBLIC, AND DEPUTY

Clerk and Register,

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

A. H. SWARTHOUT.

ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Business in adjoining Counties solicited. Real Estate, Insurance, & Collection Agt.

GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt,

COUNTY SURVEYOR

OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, including leveling, promptly attended to.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table---Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Saginaw & Bay City Ex
Chicago, leave,	9:10 p m	9:00 a m
Jackson,	7:00 a m	4:15 p m
Rives June.,	7:25 a m	4:40 p m
Mason,	7:55 a m	5:10 p m
Holt,	8:07 a m	5:22 p m
Lansing,	8:20 a m	5:35 p m
North Lansing,	8:25 a m	5:40 p m
Bath,	8:40 a m	5:55 p m
Lainsburgh,	8:56 a m	6:10 p m
Bennington,	9:10 a m	6:25 p m
D. & M. Crossing,	9:23 a m	6:38 p m
Owosso,	9:28 a m	7:00 p m
Oakley's	9:52 a m	7:18 p m
Chesaning,	10:00 a m	7:30 p m
St. Charles,	10:15 a m	7:45 p m
Paines,	10:40 a m	8:10 p m
Saginaw City,	10:55 a m	8:25 p m
North Saginaw,	11:05 a m	8:35 p m
F. & P. M. Cross,	11:10 a m	8:40 p m
Zilwaukee,	11:20 a m	8:50 p m
West Bay City,	11:45 a m	9:12 p m
Bay City, Arrive,	11:55 a m	9:20 p m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Jackson Express.	Mail.
Bay City, Leave,	7:00 a m	5:25 p m
West Bay City,	7:08 a m	5:30 p m
Zilwaukee,	7:35 a m	6:05 p m
F & P M Crossing,	7:45 a m	6:15 p m
North Saginaw,	7:48 a m	6:20 p m
Saginaw City,	7:58 a m	6:30 p m
Paines,	8:10 a m	6:45 p m
St. Charles,	8:30 a m	7:10 p m
Chesaning,	8:45 a m	7:30 p m
Oakley's,	8:55 a m	7:38 p m
Owosso,	9:20 a m	8:00 p m
D & M Crossing,	9:23 a m	8:23 p m
Bennington,	9:35 a m	8:35 p m
Lainsburgh,	9:50 a m	8:50 p m
Bath,	10:05 a m	9:05 p m
North Lansing,	10:20 a m	9:20 p m
Lansing,	10:25 a m	9:25 p m
Holt,	10:38 a m	9:38 p m
Mason,	10:50 a m	9:50 p m
Rives Junction,	11:20 a m	10:20 p m
Jackson,	11:45 a m	10:45 p m
Chicago, Arrive,	7:40 p m	7:30 a m

All trains on Saginaw Division daily except Sundays. Connecting trains leave Chicago 9 a m daily except Sundays, and 9 p m daily except Saturdays. Wagner Sleeping Cars on night trains.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail.	Freight.
West Bay City, Lv		9:00 a m
Bay City,	8:20 a m	
Kawkawlin,	8:37 a m	9:30 a m
Pinconning,	9:23 a m	11:05 a m
Standish,	9:55 a m	11:55 a m
Wells,	10:35 a m	1:25 p m
West Branch,	11:15 a m	3:00 p m
St. Helen's	11:50 a m	4:30 p m
Roscommon,	12:20 p m	6:00 p m
GRAYLING,	1:15 p m	8:00 p m
Otsego Lake,	2:00 p m	9:40 a m
Gaylord,	2:20 p m	10:50 a m
Cheboygan,	4:35 p m	4:00 a m
Mackinaw C'y. Ar	5:45 p m	7:30 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Freight.
Mackinaw C'y, Lv,	7:20 a m	5:30 a m
Cheboygan,	8:35 a m	8:35 p m
Gaylord,	10:50 a m	1:00 p m
Otsego Lake,	11:10 a m	2:00 p m
GRAYLING,	12:00 m	6:00 a m
Roscommon,	1:00 p m	7:45 p m
St. Helen's	1:30 p m	9:05 p m
West Branch,	2:07 p m	10:25 p m
Wells,	2:45 p m	11:55 p m
Standish,	3:25 p m	1:18 p m
Pinconning,	3:58 p m	2:50 p m
Kawkawlin,	4:40 p m	4:05 p m
West Bay City,	5:00 p m	4:30 p m
Bay City, Arrive,	5:35 p m	

All trains daily except Sundays.

E. C. BROWN, Ass't General Supt., Jackson.
FRANK I. WHITNEY, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Chicago.
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. M'gr, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.
W. A. VAUGHAN, Supt. Mackinaw Div., Bay City.

THE AVALANCHE,

REPUBLICAN,

Published every Thursday, at Grayling, Mich. by

O. PALMER,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR ONE YEAR.....$1.50.
FOR SIX MONTHS.....75.
FOR THREE MONTHS.....40.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

FABER FANCIES.

No entertainment this week.

Next Monday will be "May Day."

The plow and the spade are in active use.

Board of County School Examiners in session to-day.

The new store of W. A. Masters is shining with new paint.

Mr. H. C. McKinley made us a "short but sweet" call last Saturday.

To-day is "Arbor Day." Are you planting shade trees? If not, why not?

Mr. Meagher will soon have his bakery and lunch-room in running order.

Supervisor O. J. Bell had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week.

Rev. Mr. Edgcumbe reports a mad dog being shot on the streets in Roscommon last Monday.

The social of the Ladies' Aid Society this week Friday afternoon will be held at the residence of Mrs. Wm. A. Masters.

The citizens of the county are talking strongly of organizing a mutual insurance company for the neat stock of the county.

Messrs. Swarthout and Lohr, of this place, are now at work getting out a set of abstract books of the records of Crawford county.

Remember that Mr. Latter, sec. 24, this township, weaves carpets at the lowest living prices, and guarantees his work as strictly first-class.

The smoke stack for the new planing mill went into place Saturday. We like to see the smoke roll out, as it is a sure indication of business.

The new planing mill tooted its whistle on Tuesday and planed its first board. They will be fairly engaged in business in a few days.

The board of review, under the new tax law, for the township of Grove, will consist of Supervisor Bell and Messrs. H. C. McKinley and J. M Smith.

A bill is now before Congress providing that letter postage shall be three cents for each ounce instead of for each half ounce, and it is likely to become a law.

Chas. M. Fay has an organ at J. M. Finn's of the Bay State make, and it's a daisy, too. Anyone wishing to purchase a first-class instrument would do well by calling on Charley.

The railroad officials were in the city on Tuesday to decide the location and grade for a new side-track for Salling, Hanson & Co., whose increasing business demands greater shipping facilities.

The increased traffic upon the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad demands another telegraph wire, which will at once be put up by the company, and will soon be extended from Bay City to Lansing.

Mr. Philip Moshier, Jun., wishes to announce to the citizens of Grayling who may wish to purchase milk, that he is prepared to furnish them with large or small quantities at the rate of six cents per quart.

We have heard considerable talk of late that it would be a good plan to organize a theatrical troupe in Grayling. What say *you?* Judging from the amount of "acting" we see every day, we dare say we do not lack for material.

The saw mill of Salling, Hanson & Co. has fairly begun its season's work. The new and improved machinery works like a charm, and the logs roll into the mill at one end and the lumber rolls out of the other with astonishing rapidity.

St. Nicholas Shellenbarger and his hens are bound to sustain the reputation of the "south side." He brought to the AVALANCHE office a hen's egg measuring nearly eight inches in circumference, and says he gets one like it daily. We want to buy that hen.

Large circle around the moon Sunday night with five stars within the circle. Superstitious people tells us the circle denotes a storm and the stars the length of time (each star denoting a day) it will be in reaching us. Look out for a regular "old jimicane" tomorrow!

Mr. F. D. Robinson, formerly of Owosso—and whom we mentioned last week as opening a meat market in our town—seems to be the "right man in the right place." He keeps a large stock of fresh meats constantly on hand, sells as cheap as possible, is obliging, and as a consequence has a large and constantly increasing trade.

M. S. Hartwick has the cellar for his new hotel nearly completed.

Mr. A. H. Swarthout may now be regarded as an old citizen, having resided here a year last Tuesday.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch, raised too much grain last year. One of his cows got into the granary a few days since and died from the effect.

The frame for the new passenger house is up and being rapidly enclosed. It will be a fine building, and the largest and best on the line of the road.

Our readers will notice in this issue the announcement of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad. This road runs through some of the most picturesque scenery in the State.

The Board of Supervisors are in session this week. The river improvement company had a hearing before them yesterday, but we get the report too late for this issue.

The farmers of Crawford county are fully engaged in their agricultural pursuits. A greater area will be plowed and planted than ever before as the past has fully proven the productiveness of the "plains"

Morning service will be omitted a the school house Sunday next. Sabbath school and evening service will be held as usual—school at 12 o'clock and evening service at 7. All are kindly invited to attend.

"The world moves, and so does Gaylord. No less than sixty buildings will be erected this spring. The hammer and saw send forth their music in every direction."—Otsego Herald.

Glad to note, neighbor, you are growing; but not hardly at as fast a per cent as Grayling.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Frogs have teeth in the upper jaw.

The white ant lays 80,000 eggs in the course of a day.

Scipio Africanus the Elders is said to have first made the sardonyx fashionable in Rome.

The islands of the Pacific Ocean have been planted with cocoanut palm by ocean currents.

An ant, watched from 6 o'clock in the morning to quarter of 10 at night, worked incessantly.

Migratory birds, when flying by night, are at an elevation of from one to four miles above the earth's surface.

Counting night and day, allowing no time for rest or refreshment, it would take over four days to count a million.

The workmen on a railroad near Denver, Col., have come upon a petrified forest at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet.

During the hot season in Australia snakes are far brighter in tint, and more active and poisonous than when the temperature is low.

Perfect quartz crystals are known as Cornish diamonds, Irish or Bristol diamonds, according to the locality in which they are found

The Japanese, having no cattle, sheep or pigs, but few horses and fowl, depend on the sewerage of towns for the fertilizing of their farms.

At the zenith of her grandeur, Rome had 11 aqueducts, whose aggregate discharge was equivalent to a stream 20 feet wide by six feet deep.

Zoologists admire the dissected body of a fox, because there is never anything unhealthy to be found in its organs. Hence, foxes are long-lived.

Before the Norman Conquest most English buildings were of wood, and to "timber a minister," was the common expression used to signify to build a church.

The diamond is highly electric, attracting light substances when rubbed, and, after long exposure to the sun's rays, becomes phosphorescent in the dark.

It is observed that trees in the peach gardens of France, grafted on plum stock, ripen their fruit at least 10 days earlier than the same variety grafted on a peach stock.

The ripe seed of the mangrove is not scattered, but remains attached to the capsule, still hanging on the mother plant. The seeds germinate, the root seeks the mud, and the plant is growing before its mother deserts it.

A good test for indigo sulphuric acid mixed with its own weight of water. Steep a dyed specimen of cloth in the mixture for five minutes; wash well, and dry in the open air. If nothing but indigo has been used the color will not change.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the Brown and Sanderson property in the hall on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subscribers will please come prepared to meet their subscriptions.

By order of Committee.
A. H. SWARTHOUT,
Chairman.

MARRIED.

In Grayling, at the house of N. Mickelson, April 22, 1882, by Rev. Wm. Putnam, Frederick Madsen and Christine Jensen, all of Grayling.

In Frederieville, at the residence of T. A. Dean, justice Wm. T. Lewis officiating, Oliver W. Chamberlain, of the firm of O. G. Chamberlain & Sons, and Miss Lucinda M. Haskins, all of Frederieville. [Lansing papers please copy.]

The gentleman is too well known to our readers to require any introduction; and the bride, though an orphan, is quite prominently connected, being a niece of Mrs. M. D. Osband, recently from Lansing, and grand-daughter of Dr. Thomas Hoskins, who was while living a physician of Lansing. We feel that both have reason to be congratulated, and they have our best wishes for their future prosperity and a long life of conubial bliss.

COM.

OTSEGO LAKE ITEMS.

Editor Avalanche:

Dr. N. R. Gilbert wears a broad grin—it's a girl.

Pigeons begin to put in an appearance.

The Gratwick House will not be rebuilt.

The day and night towers of the mill are running in full force.

Water in the lake is the highest ever known.

That "bulletin board" can't stand the cold weather out doors.

F. G. Bell has returned and will remain most all summer possibly to take a few music lessons.

We now have telephonic communication with Wright's Lake.

C. S. Brink and wife are spending this week in East Saginaw.

R. D. Hervey and family move to Oscoda May 2d.

Mr. Geo. Matthews is visiting friends in the southern part of the State.

There was a social dance at the residence of B. Dutton, Wright's Lake, last Monday evening. We took it in.

Dr. J. N. Boynton, of Illinois, will be Dr. N. R. Gilbert's successor.

TATTLER.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Thursday morning, Edward Welch, well known here for years as a worker in the lumber woods, came to the Commercial House and applied for quarters, complaining of not being well. He had been in the village for some weeks, drinking heavily, and was apparently on the verge of madness. He did not at once retire to his room, but for some hours was about the office of the hotel, when it was found necessary to remove him to his room, where he died as stated, probably from an overdose of morphine taken to relieve pain.—Roscommon Pioneer.

Our deposit of oil in Pennsylvania is said to exhibit none of the traces of petroleum when it comes from the ground, but spouts up in a refined condition.

Southern Illinois will be "up stump" for peaches to any great amount this year. The frosts of last week in that clime was a little too heavy. The southern part of Ohio has also been visited by the destructive temperature, so much so that a small crop will be harvested there

Do your own painting! A full stock of paints, all shades and colors, ready mixed for the brush, at Dr. Traver's drug store. 20eow

Fat is of no value as manure.

Excess of water in the soil prevents root development.

The number of registered Shorthorn Bulls in England is 45,000.

Farmers, kitchen cupboards and milk safes at Dr. Traver's furniture store.—Just the thing you need. 20eow

In the management of live stock it is safer and better to give water before feeding than after. In the latter case the food is liable to be washed out of the stomach prematurely, while in an imperfectly digested state, and thus occasion intestinal irritation and disease.

PLENTY OF FUN.

Candy pulls are in fashion again, but they are now called "glucose tensions."

A St. Louis woman gave her arm to a street-corner masher, took him to where her husband was, and the husband wore out the floor with him.

A Kentucky girl was struck by lightning and killed while dressing for her wedding. There is such a thing as a girl being too attractive.

He was sitting in the parlor with her when a rooster crowed in the yard, and leaning over, he said: "Chanticleer." "I wish you would," she replied; "I'm just as sleepy as I can be." He cleared.

The Boston papers say the girls in that city have begun to wear police helmet hats. Then should the Boston papers warn the Boston girls. If they go on imitating the Boston police they will never catch a man.

"Do you enjoy married life?" asked a spinster of a friend who had just returned from her wedding trip. "La, how can I tell?" blushingly answered the bride. "I've only been married *three months.*"

It is now fashionable for ladies to be square-shouldered. Of course very few ladies are square-shouldered nowadays, but the art of the dressmaker here shows up to good advantage. All a dressmaker needs is something that can walk; the rest may be artificial.

Johnny (on his way to a party)—"O, aunty, won't it be jolly? The fun and the games! Don't you like parties?" Aunt Annie—"Yes, dear, I like the parties, but I don't go so much for such games as you little chaps." Johnny—"Ah! I forgot; the big chaps are the game you go for now."

An agricultural editor says: "Pumpkins are said to be fattening for hogs but we have never tried them ourself."

A western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his paper is intolerably damp, says: "that is because there is so much due on it."

An eastern journal states that "paper made from strong fibres can now be compressed into a substance so hard that nothing but a diamond can scratch it." How the editor verified the diamond part of the story is not known.

"Four hostile newspaper men," said the First Napoleon, "are more to be dreaded than 100,000 bayonets." Can it be that Nap. did not pay for the local notices he had published, and in which he was spoken of as "one of our most genial, etc., etc.?"

By putting an r in the wrong place a Richmond printer made the editor say of a scene at the close of a burial, "disconsolate fiends stood riveted to the sport." The intelligent compositor left out the letter d in a paragraph about a beautiful actress, and informed the public that "crows flocked to see her wherever she went."

"As that poor man in New Hampshire died of smoking, I don't know as I ought to press you to take this cigar," said a visitor to a reporter. "I can accept it," said the scribe, as he reached for the Victoria, a stranger to newspaper offices, adding: "A fellow who has written up deaths from arsenic in wall paper, from chicory in coffee, from eating canned articles, and from inhaling sewer gas, will die a natural death."

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The telephone is in use in mines.

Bicarbonate of sodium applied to burns, promptly and permanently relieve pain.

The metallic threads used in Japanese brocades are always made of paper, gilt or silvered

A substance, tunicin, has been found in the skin of silk worms, which has the properties of cellulose.

November, 1876, will go down in ornithological history as the time of the southward raid of the snowy owls.

Insects of powerful flight have sacs developed on the trachea, which serve to store air and render the body lighter.

Dense forests are increasing in Australia, the climate is growing more moist, and even the great central desert may become habitable.

The leaves of the Victoria regia are strong enough to sustain a waterfowl, and if a board is placed on them they will hold up a child ten years old.

Although the gastric juice has no effect on the walls of the stomach while the blood is circulating through them, they are effected by it after death.

To ascertain if a woolen fabric contains cotton, treat it with sulphite of sodium, and all the wool will be dissolved, leaving the cotton untouched.

AN OLD-TIME MYSTERY.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

"I will tell you, sir!"

The young head was thrown back haughtily, and the blue eyes flashed with passionate excitement.

She was a beautiful creature, this fair, golden-haired girl. She was very young and the petite figure looked almost childish. But for the rounded, Hebe-like form and perfect outline, one would have thought her a child—a little girl indeed, with the sunny hopes and dreaming fancies of childhood—but these disclosed a womanhood full of nameless grace, rich and rare in beauty. Few knew the world as well as she, this brilliant little meteor, that had flashed upon society, turning men's heads and making many a fair lady mad with jealousy.

But a few months before she came to New Orleans, the protege of a wealthy English lady, who had for many years spent her winters here. Her history none knew, and until the events which procured me an introduction to her, none cared to inquire. It was evident to all she was loved by the lady as a daughter, but she was presented to the world as her niece.

There was just the faintest discernible accent in the rich, mellow voice and liquid speech. The fair Canadian queened it royally over the haughtiest belles. Men said that her accent charmed as none other could; royal beauties tried to imitate it. But her fascination lay in her winsome face and eyes that seemed so true; in the passionate regret that appeared there at a scene of woe; in the hand opened as day to charity.

As she stood before me in her fierce anger I thought I had never seen a being so lovely. The golden curls shaded her face and brow, and the chiseled lips had assumed their haughtiest curve. Proud as a queen she looked, the indignant blood staining neck and brow, while the cheeks flushed and paled alternately; but the blue eyes never lost their passionate flash nor the lips their curl of scorn.

The night before the house had been robbed and a casket containing diamonds stolen. Myself and Mr. I. had been sent for Mrs. M. to investigate the case. It was evidently the work of an experienced burglar, and as he must have passed through the room of Miss M., to reach the apartment of the lady from whom the jewels had been stolen, I had asked Miss M. if she had heard nothing in the night to excite her alarm. At my question, which was somewhat abruptly spoken, she hesitated and appeared unduly excited. I felt surprised at this and repeated the question:

"Did you hear or see anything during the night?"

"I did, sir."

"May I inquire what it was?"

"I decline to tell."

"But why, Miss M.?"

"I cannot inform you."

"At all events you will tell me if you saw or heard the person who committed the robbery?"

"I both saw and heard him. Sir, you will excuse me; but that I may end an interview extremely painful to me, I will say to you that I saw the person who came into the house, saw the robbery committed, but I am withheld by reasons I cannot disclose from giving you his name or description."

The avowal was made in a low, choking utterance that showed how profoundly the young creature felt the shame of the disclosure. Shocked and surprised, I scarcely knew what I said, but I remember appealing to Mrs. M. to unite her entreaties with mine to induce Miss M. to change her determination, or at least give a reason for it. But she did not hear me. Her eyes were fastened on the young girl's face with a wild entreaty that thrilled me to the heart. She seemed to understand why the girl refused to tell; and, gazing for an instant, threw up her hands, with a wail like one broken-hearted, and sank, sobbing to the floor.

"Miss M., this is very strange. You do not wish me to think you a confederate, and unless you tell me, what else am I to think?"

It was then that her expression changed and her face lit up with indignant excitement.

"I will not tell you, sir!"

She paused for an instant and I read her innocence in the look. Whatever the mystery, she was not criminal.

"Think what you please, I will not tell you."

Before I had time to reply Mrs. M. rose to her feet, and, taking the young girl by the hand, turned to me.

"You are mistaken, sir, in your impression. This is a family mystery—the child is not to blame. Had I known it sooner I should have dispensed with your services; but you will oblige me now by retiring and pursuing your investigations no further."

It was impossible to resist the grave dignity of this grand old lady. We took our leave in a perfect whirl of amazement. I confess to my share of curiosity, but all the events of the morning bewildered me. I thought of nothing all that day save the mysterious burglar. I did not speak of it to others, for it was evident that Mrs. M. did not wish it canvassed, and my own powers of reflection could not solve it.

The next day I received a note inclosing a fee for my trouble, and enjoining the strictest silence in regard to the events which had occurred. Of course I obeyed it; it was nothing to me and I tried to forget it, but I could not. No matter what business engaged my attention, I found myself thinking of that, and so a year passed away.

One night a man was shot in a drunken brawl. He was a noted character—a burglar. I was near him when he fell. He called to me, and I bent over the stricken man, from whom the life-blood was oozing fast.

"Will you do me a favor?"

"If I can—yes."

"You know Mrs. M., the English lady?"

"Yes."

"Tell her I am dead!"

Utterly surprised, I would have asked him more—would have questioned him as to how the life or death of a burglar could interest her? But he waived me off.

I did his mission; carefully as I could I imparted my intelligence. It was received in silence—a silence like death.

The next day a single close carriage attended the remains to the tomb. It was not long before a marble shaft rose above it, and the single inscription,

"He died by violence,"

tells to the observer all that is known of the burglar's grave. Long years afterward I knew he was the English lady's son and that her mission here was to see and redeem him.

She failed utterly, and both she and the fair young girl are seen no more in the brilliant society in which the young beauty was once so admired.

Rubber paint makes a better finish, costs less, and will wear twice as long as any other paint ever made. In the southern part of the State it is used more extensively than all other paints combined. One trial will convince anyone. For sale at Dr. Traver's drug store. 20eow

New Advertisements.

Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Rail Road.

Pioneer East and West Line

Through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Actually the shortest line by 241 miles between Detroit, Southern Michigan, and all points in the east and southeast and the great iron and copper districts of Michigan.

One express and one mail train daily each way between St. Ignace and Marquette, connecting at St. Ignace with Michigan Central Railroad, and after July 15th with Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and during navigation with Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company by the unexcelled side-wheeled steamer City of Cleveland, for Port Huron, Detroit, Cleveland, etc; also with New England Transportation Company's Line for Chicago and Milwaukee, Collinwood, and other places in Canada, and with other boat lines.

Coupon tickets to principal cities and towns on sale at St. Ignace and Marquette.

For information as to passenger and freight rates, please apply to

F MILLIGAN, Gen'l Fr't & Pass'r Agt.,
ap27'82 Marquette, Mich.

CHANCERY SALE.

State of Michigan—The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford—In Chancery.

J. HENRY MOORES, Compl't,
vs.
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, MARGARET HUTCHINSON, and HORATIO MERRILL, Def'ts.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decree made by said court, in said above entitled cause, upon the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1881, I shall sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the twenty-first day of June, 1882, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the village of Grayling, in said county, the premises described in said decree, viz:

The undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section four [4]; the north half of the northwest quarter and the south west quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine [9]; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section fifteen [15], lot number three [3] of section twenty-one [21], lot number one [1] of section twenty-eight [28]; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-two [32]; the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight [28]; all in township twenty-three [23] north of range one [1] west, being in the county of Roscommon, in the State of Michigan. Also the undivided one-half of the following described premises, viz: The northwest quarter and north half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four [34], and the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine [29], in township number twenty-eight [28], north of range two [2] west, being in the county of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, in all ten hundred eighty-four and 15-100 acres, according to the United States survey thereof, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

Dated April 8th, 1882.

STANLEY W. TURNER,
Circuit Court Commissioner for Roscommon County, Michigan.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN.

THE OLD CHURCH BELL.

BY COL. W. H. SPARKS.

Ring on, ring on, sweet Sabbath bell!
Thy mellow tone I love to hear,
I was a boy when first they fell
In melody upon my ear;
In those dear days long past and gone,
When sporting here in boyish glee,
The magic of thy Sabbath tone,
Awoke emotions deep in me.

Long years have gone, and I have strayed
Out o'er the world, far, far away,
But thy dear tones have round me played
On every lovely Sabbath day.
When strolling o'er the mighty plains
Spread widely in the unpeopled West,
Each Sabbath morn I've heard thy strains
Telling the welcome day of rest.

Upon the Rocky mountain's crest,
Where Christian foot have never trod,
In the deep bosom of the West
I've thought of thee and worshiped God!
Ring on, sweet bell! I've come again
To hear thy cherished call to prayer,
There's less of pleasure now than pain
In those dear tones which fill my ear.

Ring on, ring on, dear bell! ring on!
Once more I've come with whitened head
To hear thee toll. The sounds are gone!
And ere this Sabbath day has sped
I shall be gone, and may no more
Give ear to thee, sweet Sabbath bell!
Dear church and bell, so loved of yore,
And childhood's happy home, farewell.

THE LOST WILL.

A Story of Love.

Old Gerald Rushford was dead and buried, and all the dear five hundred friends were in a state of astonishment and consternation over his will, for it named his pet and protege, Marian Gray, his sole heiress, while his nephew, Robert Rushford, was not even mentioned.

"There is some strange mistake," Mr. Wilde, the lawyer, said. "There was a later will than this drawn up after Mr. Robert came home, and leaving the bulk of the property to him. In it Miss Gray was generously remembered, too; but this one, which makes her heiress, was made while Mr. Rushford was ignorant that his nephew had escaped. I supposed that this will had long since been destroyed."

"What caused him to suppose so?" was Robert Rushford's very natural question; to which his lawyer replied that his client had told him—on the occasion of his drawing up the second will—that it was his intention to put the first one in the fire.

"And I thought he had done so. I never doubted but that this was the latest will. It seems, however, that we have got hold of the wrong document; the other is still in existence somewhere. We will have a thorough search for it—"

"And until you find it, or if you fail to find it, this one stands," said Robert Rushford quietly, stating a fact which the lawyer was forced to admit.

Meantime the heiress by the first will and legatee by the second had sat quiet and still. She listened, with her eyes cast down, but spoke no word.

While her friends and acquaintances discussed her—not always quite inaudibly—"What a very awkward and peculiar position for Miss Gray! What an opportunity—if the second will did not turn up—to show her magnanimity and sense of honor, by making over the fortune to young Rushford! Doubtless, in such case, he would be most generous to her, and really, you know, to a girl of Miss Gray's birth and former position, a few thousands would be a fortune. What was her position? A daughter to old Rushford's housekeeper, my dear, brought up for a governess, or something—came on a visit to her mother while the old man was sick, and nursed him so tenderly and skillfully that he could not be persuaded to part with her again. She had been as a daughter in the house ever since, and if young Rushford had never turned up—if he had really been lost at sea, as was so long supposed—why, you know, rich old men were eccentric, and there would have been nothing very astonishing in his making her his heiress after all. But now—it would be terrible. Utter ruin to the young man's prospects in life. Of course his engagement with Florence Huntley would be broken off. Florence was not fit for a poor man's wife—a lovely creature—and he so infatuated, my dear; it will break his heart to lose her!"

And so on, the stream of gossip flowed—some portions of it finding its way to Marian's ears—until the searching party returned, and announced that, as yet, they had not found the second will.

There was a marked increase of respect toward Miss Gray after this intelligence, and some would have congratulated her, but she checked them.

"It is too early yet," she said, with a sad smile.

But the gossips agreed that her chances were favorable.

"And if she really is the heiress, my dear, why of course it's dreadful for the young man—terrible—but still——"

Public opinion was disposed to be kind to the heiress in any case.

"She is not over eager—she bears her honors meekly—shouldn't wonder if she turns the fortune over to the nephew after all!" was the comment of many after they left the house and went their several ways.

They would have judged differently if they could have seen her that night, locked securely in her own room, the blinds and shutters closed, no eyes save those of Heaven upon her. She unfastened her dress and drew a sealed and folded parchment from her bosom—it was the missing will!

She gazed upon it long and earnestly.

"Miserable document," she whispered. "If I should give you to him now what ruin you would work me. Yes, you would rob me of all I prize, and place it in the keeping of another! And will he lose Miss Huntley for being poor? What is her love worth, then? And is she so dear to him that it will break his heart to lose her—as it would mine to lose the one whom I love? Whom I love! Whom I love!" she went on, in the same low whisper, clasping her hands in a burst of anguish. "Whom I love, but who has no thought for me! Only for her—and will my action part them? Is it a sin? Will he ever, ever forgive me? Is it a sin to part true lovers, but are these true? We shall see—for, if they are, poverty will not part them!"

When she lay down to sleep that night the lost will lay under her pillow, and a sealed letter beside it, addressed to Robert Rushford; Marian kissed that name before she went to sleep.

"He will forgive my sin when he reads this letter," she thought. "I do but obey the dead."

And all next day the will lay warm in her bosom, while Robert and Mr. Wilde searched carefully and wearily through all the house. It was hard to see his disappointed face, and feel that she could make all well so easily.

"I must obey the dead," she told herself. "I must obey the dead!"

At last they gave up all hope of the lost will. Robert resigned himself to what seemed a hard fate, and Miss Gray was declared Gerald Rushford's lawful heiress.

Mr. Wilde made no secret of his disgust.

"There might be some arrangement made by which you could fulfill the wishes of the dead, Miss Gray," he said. "I judge you are hardly one to play the cuckoo by pushing the true bird out of the nest in order to occupy it yourself. I can remember the terms of the second will."

To this broad hint she answered, quietly: "The will may yet be found, sir. Excuse me if I hesitate to tax your memory while that chance remains. Believe me, my most earnest wish and endeavor is—to obey the dead."

He did not understand.

"She puzzles me," he said to Robert, "but somehow I fancy she'll give you your money after all; yes, I do believe it."

"So do not I," replied Robert. "Women are mercenary. See how quickly Florence Huntley has thrown me over. It was worth the loss of the fortune to find her out. Fancy marrying a girl in the belief that she really loved you, and afterward discovering that she only wanted your purse. That would have been my fate if I'd got the fortune. I was hard hit, too, while I thought her a woman with a loving heart, but I shall survive my disappointment. If I thought there was any danger of Miss Gray's indulging in any Quixotic acts of renunciation I should take measures to prevent it; but you won't find much of that kind of thing among women, believe me."

And Mr. Wilde began to think the same as time went on. For six months Marian went quietly on her way, obeying—while the lawyer accused her of ignoring—the wishes of the dead.

Robert was an apt writer and had obtained employment on the press, whereby he made a living. Marian rolled by him in his uncle's carriage in the street. It seemed as if the ungrateful cuckoo had pushed the true bird out of the nest, after all.

"Mercenary—mercenary to the core!" was Robert's reflection, as he lifted his hat to his uncle's heiress as she rode by, and admired, in spite of himself, her sweet, pale face. "Looks as if there might be a heart and a soul behind those soft dark eyes—looks like a woman to love and be loved, but they're all alike—mercenery to the very core!"

And he was sensible of a feeling of disappointment over Marian.

"She should be a higher, truer, better type of woman than Florence was, if appearances go for anything at all. She should have been willing to give up to me the fortune. I wouldn't have accepted the sacrifice; but I could have admired and respected her for being ready to make it. But they're all alike."

Reaching his lodgings he found Mr. Wilde waiting for him in a tremendous state of excitement, and holding an open letter in his hand.

"Look here! Just received this. Listen!":

DEAR SIR: Be good enough to call upon me at 7 o'clock p. m. and bring Mr. Rushford with you. The will is found. I have sincere pleasure in placing the true heir in possession of his own at last. Very respectfully,

MARIAN GRAY.

"Where was it found? Where was it found?" cried Mr. Wilde, as Marian gave the document into his hands. "Where on earth was it found, my dear?"

"It was never lost," said Marian, quietly.

And then she told them all.

"Old Mr. Rushford knew of his nephew's love for Miss Huntley, and did not approve of it. Yet he feared that to oppose it would only confirm the fancy. He had great confidence in me, gentlemen, and revealed to me his plans. I knew the contents of both the wills. During his last illness he gave the true one into my care, with instructions to conceal it six months. 'By that time my nephew will be thought of as a poor man,' said he, 'and the girl who fools him with a pretense of love will show herself in her true colors.' This letter, Mr. Rushford, will confirm my words; and if," she added, timidly, "if I have sinned in parting you from your love, oh, pardon me! Perhaps she may yet be won, now you are rich again, and I—I but obeyed the wishes of the dead."

"And in so doing earned my lasting gratitude," cried Robert, warmly. "Florence is not worth winning. I can imagine no more miserable life than that which must fall to the lot of her husband. And it is worth more than the fortune to know that in you I find a true woman at last, whose heart and mind do not belie her face, but one is as lovely as the other."

He stopped short, for Wilde's hand was on his arm.

"Read your letter first," said that gentleman, coolly, "and then we'll read the will."

Robert obeyed him.

"The letter confirms Marian's statement," said he, "and contains the expression of a wish. Do you know what that wish is?" he asked her.

"No," she answered, in surprise; "I do not."

"But you would advise me to endeavor to comply with it of course—you who fulfilled his wishes so religiously? and this wish is also my own. Yes, my most earnest desire."

Marian laughed sweetly.

"It should be easy to comply with, then," she said.

"It will be to me, but it depends upon another—upon you!"

"Upon me?"

"Yes, dearest Marian, upon you. Mr. Wilde here is going to inform me, I know, that this new will gives the fortune all to me. I can receive it only upon one condition. Can you guess what it is?"

Her eyes fell beneath his—the conscious crimson dyed her fair soft cheeks.

"I will not guess," she said. "You shall tell me."

He caught her little fluttering hand and raised it to his lips.

"If I take fortune from this precious hand, give me the hand as well," he said. "Darling Marian, I love you! I have loved you longer than I knew. Be my sweet wife!"

She shrank back, blushing, trembling.

"I am so poor."

"No, no; rich, rather—rich in goodness, wisdom, beauty, love, and I adore you! Nay, you will consent—it is my uncle's wish. You must obey the wishes of the dead, you know. Must she not Mr. Wilde?" he added, with a sudden recollection—but that discreet gentleman had stolen from the room.

"I will obey the wishes of my own heart, first," said Marian. "Dear Robert, can it be that you really love me?"

"With my whole heart? And you, Marian?"

"Oh, I have loved you long," she whispered on his breast.

They were married, and the finding of the long-lost will made little difference, since they shared the fortune together.

OBITUARY.

Charles R. Darwin, Author of the Theory of the Descent of Man.

Charles R. Darwin, the well-known scientist died at London on the 20th of April, aged 73 years. He was born at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809, son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F. R. S., of the same place, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F. R. S., author of the "Botanic Gardens," "Zoonomia," etc., and was educated at the grammar school at Shrewsbury. In 1825 he went to Edinburgh, attended the lectures at the university for two years, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, 1827, and took his degree in 1831. Capt. Fitzroy, R. N., having offered to give up part of his own cabin to any one who would volunteer to accompany H. M. S. Beagle as naturalist, Mr. Darwin tendered his services, and sailed Dec. 27, 1833, in that vessel, for the survey of South America and the circumnavigation of the globe, returning to England Oct. 2, 1836. Mr. Darwin published "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries, etc.," which appeared with a general account of the voyage by Capt. Fitzroy, but has since been published separately. In 1839 Mr. Darwin married the granddaughter of Josiah Wedgwood, F. R. S., the well-known improver and manufacturer of earthenware. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle," and wrote three separate volumes on geology—viz.: "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," published in 1842; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," in 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," in 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are a "Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-'53, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Palæontographical Society. His "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home and abroad, has given rise to much controversy. It was followed by "Fertilization of Orchids," in 1862, and "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding and Selection, under Domestication," in 1867. In 1871 he published the "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," two volumes. In this work the author inferred that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." Mr. Darwin was elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wollaston Palladian medal. He was created a Knight of the Order Pour la Merite by the Prussian Government; and in June, 1871, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna.

BOLD BANDITS.

A Train on the Texas and Pacific Robbed—Train Robbers Foiled on the Santa Fe Road.

An east-bound passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road was ditched near Rincon, N. M., and five heavily-armed men attempted to rob the express, but got into the baggage instead of the express car, and before they could rectify their mistake and get into the right car the train men and passengers appeared in such numbers that the robbers fled. The engine and baggage and express cars were thrown from the track. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger badly wounded. The express is supposed to have had $200,000 in silver from the Arizona mines, bound for New York, and it is thought the would-be robbers were informed of the fact by telegraph, and that they belong to the band of desperadoes which has been committing all kinds of depredations in New Mexico and Arizona for months past.

At Ranger Station, on the Texas and Pacific road, five unmasked robbers, armed to the teeth, sprang upon a train which had slowed up. The officers were corraled alongside the engine and held captive while the leader of the gang leaped into the express car and forced the messenger to give up his treasure. Meantime a colored porter had warned three Texas rangers in a passenger coach, and when they appeared a hot fight took place, the express car being riddled with bullets. The robbers did not have time to rob the passengers or rifle the mails. They retired in single file, making the train-men follow them for half an hour, the rangers being in the rear. The express messenger states that less than $500 was secured, but it is believed that the plunder was quite heavy.

A HEN to-morrow is better than an egg to-day.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives devoted the entire day's session, on the 15th inst., to debate on the Tariff Commission bill, on which speeches were made by Messrs. Shallenbarger, Ward, Wilson, McMillan, White and Hill. There was no session of the Senate.

Mr. Chilcott, the new Senator from Colorado, was sworn in on the 17th. Mr. Ingalls reported a bill to declare taxable certain lands granted to the Pacific railroads. Mr. McDill introduced a bill to establish a Board of Railway Commissioners to regulate inter-State commerce. A measure was passed for the adjudication of a claim for damages arising from a collision between a vessel of the United States and a ferry-boat at Memphis. The bill introduced by Mr. Kellogg, appropriating $5,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi and $1,000,000 for the Missouri, was taken up. Mr. Jonas proposed an amendment that any necessary portion of the appropriation may be expended in repairing levees to improve navigation. Mr. Garland urged that $12,000,000 be set aside for the Mississippi and $2,000,000 for the Missouri. After a fruitless debate, an executive session was held, at which Miss Ada C. Sweet was nominated for Pension Agent at Chicago, and George B. Armstrong, of Chicago, for Register of the Land Office at Huron, Dak. In the House, a petition was read from citizens of California, asking that Bibles be admitted free of duty. Mr. Springer presented a resolution of the Legislature of Illinois, urging the construction of the Hennepin canal. Mr. Gibson introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 for the purchase and distribution of seed cane. Mr. Eland presented a measure to retire the circulation of national banks. Mr. Ranney presented a report in the Florida contested-election case, for the seating of Bisbee. Mr. Crapo failed in an effort to fix next Tuesday for taking up the bill to extend the charters of national banks. Mr. Morse introduced a bill to punish by fine and imprisonment the unlawful certification of checks by national banks. Mr. Frost presented a joint resolution to repay to Great Britain the undistributed fund of the Geneva award. After an acrimonious debate an anti-Chinese bill was passed, suspending immigration for ten years, by a vote of 201 to 37.

Mr. Garland, from the Judiciary Committee, reported to the Senate, on the 18th, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that a retired army officer can lawfully hold civil positions. The chair submitted a message from the President recommending an appropriation of $2,020,000 for closing the gaps in the levees of the Mississippi. A resolution was adopted calling for copies of correspondence between the American Minister in Madrid and the Spanish Secretary of State in regard to citizens of the United States condemned to death in Cuba. A bill was passed ratifying the agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in Montana for the Northern Pacific road. On the Mississippi and Missouri River Improvement bill Messrs. Frye and Harrison made adverse arguments. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed, setting aside $414,780. Mr. Plumb reported that the conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was unable to agree as to the amount for fast mails, and the subject was referred to the Appropriations Committee. In the House, Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill providing that all uncompleted railroad bridges across the Ohio river shall be union bridges. Mr. Hiscock reported a resolution appropriating $465,000 to supply the deficiency for printing and binding. Mr. Calkins secured the taking up of the Utah contested-election case, on which there was some talk but no action. Mr. Kasson announced that debate on the Tariff bill will not be closed this week. Mr. Guenther secured the passage of a bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior urged the establishment of an Indian training-school on the Fort Ripley reservation in Minnesota. The President sent to both houses a special message showing his right to call a congress of nations, and asked to be informed of the sentiment of legislators in regard to convening an international gathering.

When the Mississippi River Improvement bill came up in the Senate, April 19, speeches were made by Messrs. Jonas, Garland and Frye. Mr. Miller reported the Chinese bill as passed by the House. Mr. Allison reported favorably the bill to permit the investment of the funds of the Iowa Agricultural College. There was considerable discussion on the bill providing for the sale of part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe. Mr. Sherman presented a petition by the Governor and Legislators of Ohio for liberal appropriations for the education of freedmen. Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the committee to audit the expenses, illness and death of President Garfield, submitted a bill and report. Among the claims passed and allowances made are the following: Mrs. Garfield, $50,000 (less the amount paid the late President on account of his salary); Dr. Bliss, $25,000; Dr. Agnew, $15,000; Dr. Hamilton, $15,000; Dr. Reyburn, $10,000; Dr. Boynton, $10,000; Dr. Susan Edson, $10,000; William J. Crump, steward, $3,000; R. S. Jennings, for cooling apparatus, $1,000; Navy Department, expenses of fitting up cooling apparatus and expenses of the Marine Band, $2,782; William R. Speare, undertaker, $1,835; C. A. Benedict, coffin, etc., $887; Independent Ice Company, $1,516; H. L. Crawford, street sprinkling, $270; C. J. Jones, board, carriages, etc., Elberon, $1,092; C. T. Schmidt, 50 cents; H. W. Atwood, 75 cents. The employes of the Executive Mansion during the illness of President Garfield (thirty-nine in number) are allowed additional pay ranging from $375 to $120 each. Commendable mention is also made of Gen. Swaim, Col. Rockwell, J. Stanley Brown and C. C. Rockwell, who, the report says, devoted their whole time during the President's illness to his comfort and service. The committee concludes by urging the passage of the bill agreed upon by the majority. Messrs. Blackburn, Springer and Lefevre submitted a minority report, in which they state that they oppose the bill on the ground that the allowances to physicians and others are excessive. Debate on the Utah contested-election case ensued, when the previous question was ordered. An hour was accorded to George Q. Cannon, who charged that Gov. Murray had defrauded him of his rights, and proceeded to defend the institution of polygamy. A resolution that neither Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to the seat was adopted without a division.

The Senate, at its session on April 20, passed bills for the sale of property belonging to the Soldiers' Home at Harrodsburg, Ky., of the post reservation of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska and of the Kickapoo lands in Kansas. The Senate also passed the joint resolution appropriating $160,000 to make up the deficiency in the funds available for carrying on the Government Printing Office. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Beck as to the cause of this large deficiency—$400,000 having previously been appropriated for the same purpose—Mr. Anthony made an explanation which disclosed the enormous extravagance committed by Congress in its orders for the printing of public documents, a large portion of which find their way to the junk-shops and dealers in paper stock. The President nominated Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, to be Minister to Austria; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, to the Netherlands, and Nicholas Fish, of New York, to Belgium. John M. Francis, of New York, was named for Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, and Adam Badeau to be Consul General to Havana. The House passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Frankfort, Ky. The Mississippi contested-election case was taken up, and, after debate, a resolution was adopted, deferring action until the return of Mr. Atherton, who represents the minority. On the Tariff Commission bill speeches were made by Messrs. Turner, Townshend and McKenzie. Mr. King introduced a bill appropriating $6,000,000 for the improvement or construction of Mississippi levees. The President transmitted to Congress a letter from the Mexican Minister, proposing the definition of the boundary line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific by the erection of durable monuments. The chief magistrate suggests that, in accepting the proposal, suitable provision be made for an adequate military force on the frontier to protect surveying parties.

Mr. Garland made a favorable report to the Senate, April 21, on the bill to permit retired army officers to hold civil positions in the Territories. Mr. Beck offered a resolution of inquiry into the character and cost of publication by the Census Bureau. A bill was passed for the manufacture of salt in Indian Territory. When the Mississippi River Improvement bill came up, arguments were made by Messrs. Vest, Harrison and Morgan. The persistency of Mr. Hoar caused Chairman Davis (Ill.) to call him to order in a decided manner. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of three Senators to investigate the charges against the internal-revenue officers in the Sixth district of North Carolina. Mr. Blair reported back the bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. Mr. Butler reported a substitute for the Alaska bill, providing civil government for that purchase. The House passed a bill fixing the second Tuesday in October for the election of Congressmen in West Virginia. For the bill to afford relief to Congress and the executive department in the investigation of claims against the Government, Mr. House offered a substitute by which claimants may file petitions in the Court of Claims, and that tribunal shall report the facts to either house. An evening session was held to consider pension bills, twenty of which were passed. Measures were adopted to give thirty condemned cannon for a monument to Gen. John Fulton Reynolds, twelve to commemorate the services of Oliver P. Morton, at Indianapolis, and to give to the Saratoga Association eight guns captured from Gen. Burgoyne.

THE FORD BOYS.

Sentenced to Be Hanged on the 10th of May.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 18.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill against Robert and Charles Ford for the murder of Jesse James, they were arraigned in the Circuit Court yesterday, and, after the indictment was read, a plea of guilty was entered and sentence passed. The court-room was crowded, although quiet and order prevailed. The boys were very respectably clad, and were perfectly cool and self-possessed. The indictment was read to the boys by County Attorney O. M. Spencer, who read it to Bob first, after which the Attorney asked him which plea he made, when he replied promptly and firmly, "Guilty." He then took his seat, and the indictment of Charles Ford as aider and abettor was read to him, and in a firm, even tone Charley pleaded guilty also to the charge of murder in the first degree. The Judge then, after a few minutes' meditation, said that, under the circumstances, there was only one thing he could do, and that was to pronounce sentence upon the boys. He said that as they had pleaded guilty there was no alternative for him but to pass sentence, and it would remain for others to say whether the sentence should be finally carried out. He then asked Robert Ford to stand up. The latter rose promptly, and was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him. He replied, in his usual firm tone, "Nothing," and Judge Sherman in substance said: "Robert Ford, you have pleaded guilty before me to the crime of murder in the first degree, and it becomes my duty to pass the sentence of death upon you. It is therefore the sentence of this court that you be taken back to the jail, and on the 10th day of May be taken to some convenient place and there hanged by the neck until you are dead." Robert then took his seat, and the Judge ordered Charles to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Charles replied firmly, "Nothing," and the Judge passed the same sentence upon him as was passed upon Robert. After this there was no other action taken, and the boys were remanded to jail.

The general understanding is that this action was taken in accordance with the Governor's views on the premises, and that a pardon of both of them will reach here in the course of a day or two. The Governor, it is understood, was opposed to trying them, because he considers that they have done the State a great service, and are entitled to a pardon at once. The people can rest assured that the boys will be free in a very short time, and there will end the great sensation.

Frank James Organizing a Gang of Desperadoes to Avenge His Brother's Death.

A telegram from Atchison, Kan., says: Frank James is at the head of a movement which has for its aim the extermination of all whose names are associated with the death. The fact is known to a few that Frank passed through Atchison on Friday, going southwest, having four people with him; that on the same day Mrs. Jesse James went to Kansas City. Yesterday Frank James returned from a mysterious visit, followed by the same pals. My informant states that the gang of which Frank James will now take the lead is taken from that section of the country in the Missouri bottoms opposite here which produced Polk Wells, Bill Norris, Jim Dougherty, John Pomfrey and many others, composed of the same class and material, having for its purpose the avenging of the death of Jesse James and other lawless deeds. To this gang will be added a few tried mountain outlaws that Frank James picked up during a residence for some time in New Mexico on a small sheep ranch. Robert and Charles Ford are never to enjoy a moment's peace, no matter what the advice or assurance from Gov. Crittenden. These brothers begin where Jesse James left off. They will be hunted and hounded as persistently as he was. Were the reward they are supposed to obtain twenty times $50,000 it will not purchase one day's rest, one peaceful meal or blessed night. These boys are not alone to be removed, but all informants and witnesses in Cracker Neck. These death avengers are backed by the entire constituency of Jesse James.

Released from the St. Joseph Jail and Robert Immediately Rearrested.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 19.

The pardons issued by Gov. Crittenden to Robert and Charles Ford reached St. Joseph at noon yesterday, and the boys shook hands with everybody and passed out of jail. They were delighted at once more regaining light and liberty after a most-trying confinement of thirteen days. They had scarcely emerged from the shadow of the prison door when Sheriff Trigg, of Ray county, stepped up with a paper in his hand, to which he called the attention of Robert while he read it. The paper proved to be a warrant for his arrest, charging him with the murder or complicity in the murder of Wood Hite, whose body was found in an old well on the Ford farm, near Richmond, a week or ten days ago. Robert has proved himself not only a man of nerve, but cool and self-possessed, throughout the trying ordeal through which he has passed, but this sudden and unexpected performance somewhat unnerved and frustrated him, and, beside coloring up, his features twitched a trifle and his hands got in his way. He was soon at himself, however, and, with a careless "All right," said: "Come along, let's go to Ray." A brief conference was had between Robert and Charley, Sheriffs Timberlake of Clay, and Trigg of Ray, Marshal Craig of Kansas City, some lawyers and others, and it was agreed that the entire party would go to Kansas City, thence to Richmond. The prisoner was attended by his father and brother and guarded by officers.

A BANDIT'S BRIDE.

The wife of the notorious outlaw, Jesse James, has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*. It appears that the wife was the cousin of the desperado, and was the daughter of respectable people living near Kansas City. They were engaged in 1869, just after Jesse had been made an outlaw under the civil code and a price set upon his head. Their courtship lasted five years. One evening they were together in the yard of his mother's residence in Kearney, when five men entered the house and made a fruitless search, the bandit lying under a rosebush twenty feet away. The Gad's hill robbery netted $2,000, of which Jesse received one-fifth, and on that capital they were married and went to Sherman, Tex., for their honeymoon. Jesse was a participant in the robberies at Corinth, Miss., and Muncie, Kan. He subsequently raised fast horses at Edgefield, Tenn., and was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention which nominated Gov. Porter. The daughter was born in Baltimore, during Jesse's absence on the Northfield raid. The outlaw spent a week at the Centennial Exposition, and recognized many people from Missouri. Last summer they lived in Kansas City, under the name of Jackson, in a house in which the Blue-cut robbery was planned, and which for a week afterward sheltered the main actors in the bold crime. Mrs. James says her husband had nothing to do with the plundering of the Treasurer's office at the Kansas City Exposition, or the robberies at Baxter Springs, Kan., and Otterville, Mo.

IT has been discovered that under the law retired volunteer officers have a right to wear their army uniforms, and it is argued that the custom would pleasingly diversify the black-coated array of men on full-dress occasions. This is as it should be; but the majority of us find that our old brass-bound coats won't meet around the waist belt. The board has been somewhat better since the days of beans and glory.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

LAST words of Fontenelle: "I do not suffer, my friends, but I feel a certain difficulty in existing."

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

An Adverse Decision in His Petition for Restoration to the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The President has notified Gen. Fitz-John Porter, in answer to his petition for relief from the sentence of the court-martial, that he can do nothing in his case, as it is entirely beyond his power. This action is based upon an opinion by Attorney General Brewster, and received the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, after reviewing the history of the court-martial, the approval of its sentence by the President and the later action of the Advisory Board, considers the question whether it is competent for the President to afford the applicant the relief he asks under existing law and the circumstances of his case. The Attorney General, after citing numbers of legal opinions and decisions, says:

"When the President performs the duty of approving sentence of a court-martial dismissing an officer, his act has all the solemnity and significance of a judgment of a court of law, as it has to be performed under the same consequences. Now, one of the consequences is that when judgment has been regularly entered in a case properly within judicial cognizance, from which no appeal has been provided or taken, and it has been followed by execution, it is final and conclusive upon the party against whom it is entered. And this effect attaches, in my opinion, to the action of the President in approving the action of the court-martial dismissing an officer after that approval has been consummated by actual dismissal. Here it is proper to add that the very inquiry now under examination has been resolved in the negative by the deliberate decision of a former administration, as appears by the message of the President of June 5, 1879, transmitting to Congress the report and proceedings of the board of army officers upon the case of Gen. Porter. The conclusion then reached was that the President was without power, in the absence of legislation, to act upon the recommendation of the report further than submitting the same to Congress.

"This conclusion is a denial of the existence of any power in the President to review and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in that case, as recommended by the board, and it is entitled to great weight as being the view not only of the President himself, but, presumably, that of his Cabinet, among whose members were men eminent in the profession of law. These opinions of my predecessors and the Supreme Court all go to establish this proposition: that where sentence of a legally-constituted court-martial, in a case within its jurisdiction here, has been approved by the reviewing authority and carried into execution, it cannot afterward, under the present state of the law, be reversed and set aside. The proceedings are, then, at an end, and action thus had upon the sentence is, in the contemplation of the law, final. I am unable to arrive at a different conclusion, and I accordingly hold that, in case under consideration, the President has no power to reverse the proceedings of the court-martial and annul its sentence. It follows from this view that the President can afford the applicant no relief through revision of sentence in his case. That sentence involved immediate dismissal from the army and disability to hold office thereafter. The dismissal is an accomplished fact, and so far the sentence is completely executed. The disability is a continuing punishment, and in regard to that the sentence is being executed. The latter may be remitted by exercise of the pardoning power, but the former cannot in any way be affected thereby.

"Thus a pardon would not restore the applicant to office in the military service from which he was dismissed. This could only be done by appointment under special authority from Congress, since by the general law of the military service appointments to the rank of General officers are to be made by selection from the army, and all vacancies in established regiments in corps to the rank of Colonel are to be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency.

"In this connection I remark that the act of 1868 referred to by Gen. Porter in his letter of request was, as its title imports, only meant to be declaratory of the law, namely: That an officer cashiered or dismissed by sentence of court-martial cannot be otherwise restored to military service than through new appointment, with the consent of the Senate. The law is the same as to officers of the army who cease to be such in any other way. Power to appoint is not conferred by that statute. This power remains subject to general law, and in the absence of special authority from Congress it can only be exercised with respect to a person who has ceased to be an officer in the manner above stated where it might be equally well exercised if such person had never been an officer in the military service.

"Upon the general question considered, the conclusion arrived at is that it is not within the competency of the President to afford the applicant the relief he has asked for; that is to say that it is not competent for the President to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the court-martial and nominate him to the Senate for restoration to his former rank in the army. I am, sir, very respectfully,

"BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER,
"Attorney General."

SHIPHERD.

Before resuming the testimony of Shipherd on the 15th inst., a letter was read from Mr. Blaine, signifying his wish to be heard by the committee in reference to Peru-Chili matters now under investigation. Mr. Belmont abandoned the witness (Shipherd), saying that as he had refused to answer several questions which had a special bearing on the case he did not see any use in wasting any further time on him. In reply to a question by Mr. Lord, Shipherd said the dealings he had with Mr. Hurlbut were by the advice of counsel. Being pressed on this point, he testified in effect that in his dealings with Mr. Hurlbut he had acted wholly on the defensive. He said that at the time he had the long interview with Mr. Blaine his chief and controlling interest was to secure, if possible, the Secretary attention to the matter. He said that when Mr. Blaine used the remark, "That won't fetch him," he referred to Shipherd and those he represented, and the expression was regarded by him as a jocose remark, and not specially significant. He would not state whether any Senator had received any stock in the company or not. Some amusement ensued when Mr. Wilson endeavored to discover what consideration was given Cochet for his claim. Shipherd said he understood the consideration paid for the claim was eminently satisfactory to all parties.

Before the Peruvian investigation, on the 18th, J. R. Shipherd testified that he approached Walker Blaine as an attorney nordor to learn the workings of his father's mind in regard to the company's schemes. The witness again declined to state the names of the Directors of the Peruvian Company or its stockholders. Representative Deuster, after stating that Shipherd had evaded every question of weight, moved that he be dismissed, but it was resolved to set him aside until next week.

William Henry Hurlbert, editor of the New York *World*, and brother of the late Minister Hurlbut, appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Peruvian matter on April 20. The clerk read from Shipherd's testimony his description of the interview between himself (Shipherd) and Hurlbert, in which the latter is accredited with saying he had seen and held in his hands a dispatch from Blaine to Minister Hurlbut, on which was written a marginal note, "Go in, Steve," or "Go it, Steve."

The witness said: "The whole narrative of this conversation with me is an absolute and profound misrepresentation of facts. He sought an interview with me and stated his case and gave me a long narrative of his relations with Blaine, and complained bitterly that he had not been well treated by the Secretary. There is no truth in the statement that I told him I had seen such a dispatch with a marginal note." Witness said his relations with Blaine were of a friendly character. He had several conversations with him. The Secretary failed to convince witness that he (the Secretary) was carrying out the policy of President Garfield. He failed to convince him because of his ways and methods. Witness continued: "The Secretary always suggested to me something in the nature of a political flirt. As a Democrat I had never much faith in his methods, though personally I liked him, and my brother seemed to have great confidence in him."

WHY BURGLARS WILL TRAVEL.

A machinist of this city has invented a most ingenious burglar-alarm, and when it is patented it will surely take the cake. The apparatus has the appearance of a combination lock. A thread is tied to the trigger, after being stretched about the room. The least contact with the thread pulls the trigger, which strikes a match, lights a wick, fires off a miniature cannon and starts a vociferous alarm clock. If this isn't a'l the alarm you need, then you ought never to go to sleep.—*Albany (Ga.) News and Advertiser.*

THE JEANNETTE.

Graphic Description of Her Loss, as Told by an American Now in Siberia, Who Got It from the Lips of Lieut. Dannenhower.

The San Francisco papers publish a letter from Dr. H. C. Ledyard, an American now in Siberia, to a friend in that city. At Irkoutsk Ledyard met Lieut. Dannenhower, who gave him interesting details of the loss of the Jeannette, from which the following extracts are made:

"Since the first fall, when they were caught by the ice in trying to reach Herald island, they have never taken a course but they were held as if in the jaws of death, squeezed till every timber quivered, turned this way and that, thrown floating and then caught again, and every hour in suspense, never knowing when the ice would close upon them. A little more and the deck sank beneath them. Throughout this strain they were well and trying to be cheerful, working very hard, for the engine and men were barely able to keep the water out. They had to pump for a year and a half. June 11, 1881, the crisis came. The ship showed greater straining than before, the deck quivered and inexplicable movements warned them, and they prepared their boats and made their camp beside the vessel. She rose and turned in her cradle till the yards touched the ice; then the jigging gave way and the masts lay prostrate. At 4 o'clock in the morning the floe parted and all went down. A cry of alarm called all to escape from the crevice in the ice. It opened just through the Captain's tent. Then began the retreat. Twenty-nine days they struggled southward. Three hundred miles of broken ice were thus passed over. Four miles a day was thought good fortune. After one series of fourteen days they were twenty-seven miles further than at first. While working over the ice dragging three boats they discovered Bennett island, to explore which they spent three weeks of their precious summer days, and expended much of the limited supply of food. To this detour those who survived attribute much of their suffering, and the death of the commander with nineteen men. After three months of this perilous and exhaustive work they came to blue water, and then with fair winds took a course for the mouth of the Lena river. Melville's boat was stove against a block of ice. The Captain's boat lost her mast and sail. The Captain lauded with all well, but abandoned the boat as the water was shallow and would not make the channel of the river."

THE MASHER AND THE TERRIER.

A woman and a terrier dog reached the depot half an hour before the time of the train, and, while the woman sat down in the waiting-room as the best thing she could do, the dog made the tour of the room several times, and then curled

NEWS IN BRIEF.

FOREIGN.

—Preparations have been completed for the shipment of 12,000 Russian Jews to America.

—The Providence Tool Company of which Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is President, is financially embarrassed and unable to meet its obligations.

—The respite of Dr. Lamson, at the request of the President of the United States, was extended to April 28.

—At Paris thieves robbed the postoffice of letters mostly from abroad, the contents of which are estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

—The Temple Theater at Bolton, Lancashire, one of the largest places of amusement in England, was destroyed by fire.

—Parnell has returned to Kilmainham Jail, from which it is expected he will shortly be released.

—Roche, a bailiff employed by the Emergency Committee, was shot dead on the road from Limerick to Kilteely.

—By an explosion in the Blockhouse colliery, Sunderland, Eng., thirty-five persons were killed.

—An indication of the present peaceful aspect of affairs in Europe is found in the fact that the Emperor of Germany has granted to Field-Marshal Von Moltke an indefinite leave of absence.

—A dispatch has been received by the New York *Herald* from Irkutsk, Siberia, announcing that the search steamer Rodgers had been burned and sunk, and that Lieut. Berry and the officers and crew are at Tiapka, near Cape Serdze, in need of immediate relief.

—Gen. Ignatieff has dismissed his secretary for publishing an anti-German pamphlet.

—The *Mirror*, a German comic paper, has been suspended for two years at the instance of Bismarck.

—MacLean, the man who fired at Queen Victoria a few weeks ago at the Windsor railway station in London, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

—The French Cabinet Council has approved the De Lesseps scheme for cutting a canal through the land which divides the Gulf of Gabes from the salt marshes north of the Great Desert of Sahara. It will cost 65,000,000 francs.

—In the British House of Commons, Redmond persisted in denouncing Forster as dishonest, and was suspended by a vote of 207 to 12.

—After the jury in the case of MacLean, the Queen's assailant, had rendered its verdict, it was ordered that MacLean be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

—A Calcutta dispatch says that political massacres have commenced in Mandalay. King Thebaw put to death an inferior wife, two half-sisters, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and fifty of their relatives.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—The April reports of the Department of Agriculture show an increase of 2 per cent. in the area of winter wheat.

—The second annual meeting of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of the United States was held in Philadelphia. The experiment of feeding silk-worms on the Osage orange leaves was pronounced a success.

—Kansas has been unusually blessed with favorable conditions for a bountiful crop this year. The mild winter and heavy spring rains have been of incalculable advantage to the farmers, and from reports obtained from twenty-one counties in the State it is evident that the outlook for winter and spring wheat, corn and grass, and the prospect for the farmer and stock-raiser generally, was never so flattering as now. In Wisconsin there is a fine prospect for winter wheat. There is a large area of it, and with few exceptions the fields are looking in prime condition. In Arkansas, a recent telegram from Little Rock reports, the outlook is favorable to the largest and best crops in the history of the State.

PERSONAL.

—After a sojourn of several months in foreign lands, James Gordon Bennett has returned to the metropolis.

—Judge Hilton, in giving to a reporter his reasons for discontinuing the business of the A. T. Stewart dry-goods house, states that the business was in a prosperous condition, but too exacting upon a man of his years.

—J. T. Clark, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific road, has tendered his resignation, to accept the same position on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—Ex-Mayor Wilstach, of Cincinnati, and Col. John M. Connell, of Lancaster, both prominent men of Ohio, are dead. Secretary Folger has approved the appointment of Camden O. Rockwell, of Missouri, brother-in-law of President Garfield, as Deputy Collector of the port of New York.

—The mortuary record includes the names of Charles P. Plunkett, an old and widely-known theatrical manager, at Detroit; Rev. Dr. Robert W. Trimble, a prominent Episcopal minister of Arkansas, at Pine Bluff; ex-Congressman Ozro J. Dodds, at Cincinnati; Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden, ex-Congressmen from Maine, at Portland, and Capt. John W. Cannon, a famous Mississippi steamboatman, at Lexington, Ky.

—J. Stanley Brown, who returned to Washington from Cleveland, reports that Mrs. Garfield and family are well and cheerful.

—President Arthur has promised to attend the opening of the National Mining and Industrial Exposition at Denver, Col., Aug 1, unless prevented by public business of emergency.

—Charles Francis Adams, since his adventure with the bunko men, has given entire control of his business affairs to his son, John Quincy Adams.

—Bruno Bauer, the German philosopher, is dead.

—Mr. McDonough, the leader of the Irish bar, and who was one of Daniel O'Connell's counsel, is dead.

—Capt. Robert Baldwin, who was probably the oldest Southwestern steamboatman living, died at his residence in New Albany, Ind.

POLITICAL.

—The National Republican Committee is called to meet at Washington the third day of January next, when the method of selecting delegates to the next national convention will be finally settled.

—The California delegation in Congress seems to feel confident that President Arthur will sign the Anti-Chinese bill passed by the House, suspending immigration for ten years.

—The Prohibitionists of Connecticut have placed a full ticket for State officers in the field.

GENERAL.

—The first of the election trials at Charleston, S. C., resulted in a verdict of guilty. The jury was composed of six white men and six negroes. Three of the white men were Republicans. Two of the white jurors subsequently stated that they signed the verdict under threats. The trials are causing a good deal of excitement thoughout the Palmetto State.

—Mormons have determined to boycott Gentile merchants of Utah by refusing to trade with them.

—Jesse James' arsenal has been turned over to his widow. It consisted principally of revolvers and repeating rifles, and is valued at $500.

—The United States Supreme Court has decided that the blanket mortgage given by B. F. Allen is invalid, and that the property covered by it must go to the general creditors. About $100,000 worth of lands in Iowa and Illinois are involved.

—The people on the Labrador coast, both Canadians and Indians, are in a state of starvation.

—The immigrants arriving at Castle Garden numbered 5,786 in one day last week, and the estimate for May is 100,000.

—The Canadian Parliament legalized the amalgamation of the telegraph system of the Dominion under the Great Northwestern Company.

—The Chief of Police at San Carlos Agency has been killed by the Indians. Loco's band is on the war-path, and Col. Schofield has marched with two companies of the Sixth Cavalry.

—Eleven steamships landed at New York 8,737 immigrants in one day.

—The United States steamer Iroquois, now at Mare's Island, is to be sent to the relief of the crew and officers of the search-steamer Rodgers, in the Arctic circle.

—The Women's Board of Foreign Missions held their annual meeting at Minneapolis. There was a large attendance, and the exercises were of an interesting nature.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

—The works of the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, contained in a brick building 200 feet in length, were swept away by fire. The loss will probably prove to be $125,000, and the insurance exceeds $90,000. Five hundred men were employed.

—Seventeen stores and dwellings in Crisfield, Md., valued at $75,000, were burned. Arson is alleged against the owner of one of the stores.

—The box factory of Holliday & Bell, at Cairo, Ill., valued at $40,000, was destroyed by fire.

—The Farragut House, the finest hotel at Rye Beach, N. H., and the cottage of E. A. Abbott, of Concord, were burned, the loss being $50,000.

—The machine shop of McLauthlin & Co., in Fulton street, Boston, and the rooms of two manufactories, all valued at $59,000, have been swept away by fire.

—A cyclone ruined twenty-five houses at Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans, and injured fifteen persons.

—At Mount Vernon, Pa., a wind storm struck the town, doing great damage to property, killing one person and injuring many others.

—A wagon factory located in the grounds of the West Virginia Penitentiary was destroyed by fire.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

—Two notorious desperadoes were lynched by masked vigilantes at Durango, Col.

—At the bar of a saloon in St. Louis, Charles H. Allen, whose father was a wholesale dry-goods merchant, shot himself through the brain on being reproached for his worthlessness. Not less than $40,000 had been wasted in the endeavor to establish him in business.

—At St. Joseph, Mo., the Grand Jury presented indictments against the men who stole the $100,000 worth of bonds from the City Register's office.

LATEST NEWS.

—Details of the death of Minister Hurlbut show that on March 27, at Lima, he arose in his usual good health, but while washing his face was seized with such intense pain in the heart that he cried out in agony. Then for some time he could not speak, but became conscious long enough to exclaim that he was dying. In twenty minutes from the attack life was extinct. Mrs. Hurlbut declined a public funeral at the hands of the Government of Chili, but caused the remains to be placed in the vault of Henry Meiggs, at Villegas. Wild rumors as to the cause of the Minister's death forced the authorities to insist upon a post-mortem examination, which developed aneurism of the heart. A portion of the stomach was sent to New York for analysis.

—Gen. W. L. Burt died at Saratoga of paralysis. He was President of the Hoosac Tunnel road and one of the most active railroad builders in the country. He graduated at Harvard, was Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts under Gov. Andrew, and Postmaster of Boston under President Grant.

—The Republicans of Oregon nominated F. R. Moody for Governor and M. C. George for Congressman. The platform demands the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and condemns the attitude of the President in regard to the Chinese bill.

—Mrs. Brown Pierce, living on a farm near Richardson, Texas, strangled her three children and then hanged herself.

—David Snodgrass, Marshal of Crestline, Ohio, was shot dead by a stranger, whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The citizens made two attempts to lynch the murderer.

—Adam M. Dundore, Treasurer of Berks county, Pa., who fled after embezzling $4,000, surrendered himself the other day, and was placed in jail at Reading. He is 60 years of age, and shed tears when the grated doors closed upon him.

—Four executions under authority of law took place on Friday, April 21, in different parts of the country. The persons upon whom the extreme penalty was visited were William Sindram, in New York city; Bent Taylor, at Corning, Ark.; W. W. Ray, at Pulaski, Tenn.; George Bohannon, at Rolla, Mo.

—The bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list has stirred the friends of Gens. Averill and Pleasonton to insist upon the same honor. Gen. Averill, the famous cavalry leader, is said to be in almost destitute circumstances.

—The failures reported to R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency for the week ending April 22 number 124, about the average number for the past five weeks. The Eastern States contributed 17, Western 40, Southern 32, Middle 21, Pacific States and Territories 9, and New York city 5. Failures in the South show a steady diminution.

—Sixty families have been evicted from the estate of the Marquis of Sligo.

—A Tucson (Arizona) dispatch says: There seems to be no doubt now of the truth of the reported raid and massacre at Eagle Creek. The Indians who left the reservation at San Carlos, together with the Chiricahuas, will make a force of about 250 fighting bucks. This force will certainly be sufficient to enable them to reach their destination unless promptly and ably met by a large force of the military. The destruction of property and loss of life from the sneaking warfare of these murderous hostiles, should they succeed in reaching their stronghold in the Sierra mountains, will far exceed that of former outbreaks. Troops are in hot pursuit of the savages, and there are hopes of heading them off.

—In the suit brought at Washington by Hallett Kilbourne against Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, for damages for false imprisonment, the jury rendered a verdict for $100,000. A motion for a new trial will be filed.

—Fitz-John Porter, claiming that his acts saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August, 1862, has made a fresh appeal to the President to remit the unexecuted portion of the sentence of the court-martial and carry into effect the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

MOSES HOW, ESQ., of Haverhill, Mass., strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, etc., from the observation of its effects in his factory as also in his own family—so we see from one of our Massachusetts exchanges.—*Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard.*

CYCLONE.

The Town of Brownsville, Mo., Demolished—Seven People Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 19.

A terrible cyclone swept over the town of Brownsville, Saline county, Mo., at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The entire business portion of the town was demolished and seven persons killed and between twenty and thirty others badly injured. The storm came from the southwest and was very similar to the one which destroyed the town of Richmond four years ago. The storm came up so suddenly that the first intimation the people had was a sudden roaring sound, which was immediately followed by the appearance of a large black funnel-shaped cloud coming from the southwest at the rate of at least 100 miles per hour. When the cloud was first noticed it was apparently about two miles distant, and hung perhaps fifty yards above the earth. When it reached the western part of town it dropped down almost to the ground, and seemed to draw everything within a radius of several hundred yards up into the mouth of the funnel. It swept through the town, laying everything waste in its path. Two-story brick business houses were picked up like straws and whirled and twisted into shapeless ruins. Frame dwellings were carried some distance and dropped, smashing houses into fine kindling wood. Heavy timbers were carried several hundred yards through the air, and, falling end downward, stuck several feet into the ground. Occasionally the funnel seemed to strike the earth, and would rebound some distance into the air, only to fall again and continue its work of destruction. The storm lasted less than two minutes, but during that short space of time about twenty business houses and dwellings were leveled to the ground. The storm came up so suddenly that the people had no time for preparation, and in fact scarcely any one knew what was coming until the storm was upon them. The people in the streets were picked up and carried various distances and hurled to the ground dead or bruised almost beyond recognition, while those in the buildings were buried by the falling walls and debris.

For some time after the storm passed the people who were uninjured were so terribly excited that nothing could be done. When they at last recovered from their consternation search for the dead and wounded was commenced. It was at first supposed that at least fifty persons had been killed, but a thorough search revealed that only seven were killed outright, fourteen mortally wounded, and sixteen seriously injured. Those killed were:

J. S. Scruggs, a farmer.
Claude Meyers, dry-goods merchant.
T. K. Arthur, clerk.
W. M. Williams, clerk.
Con White, City Marshal.
J. S. Payne, minister.
James Miller, clerk.

The storm's path was about 150 yards wide, and every house, tree or shrub in that path was leveled to the ground. After leaving Brownsville the funnel pursued a northeastern direction, and was next heard of near Marshall, where several farmhouses were destroyed. All the telegraph lines leading out of Brownsville were broken.

TERRIFIC EFFECTS OF THE CYCLONE BEFORE IT REACHED BROWNSVILLE.

The tornado struck Montrose at 3:30 p. m. yesterday, destroying eighteen dwellings and four churches. No lives lost. A school four miles east of Montrose was blown down, and all the inmates were more or less injured, two little sons of John Farr, it is supposed, fatally. One little child was blown across a twenty-acre field and lodged in an apple-tree uninjured. Two men in an adjacent field were blown over a hedge-fence ten feet high, and both seriously injured. The storm is said to have reached as far as Appleton City, and blown down houses. At Clinton a heavy hail-storm prevailed. All the windows facing the west were damaged. Hail fell as large as goose-eggs. At Holden a number of houses were blown down, and others badly damaged.

A Picture Worth Beholding.

Hanging between two small windows, and catching the light from a larger one opposite, in one of the offices of Adams Express Company, at 59 Broadway, New York—the office occupied by Mr. W. H. Hall, head of the delivery department—is a plainly finished but neatly framed chromo about 2 1-2 by 3 feet in size, which is looked upon by hundreds of people daily, on many of whom it has a wonderful and salutary effect. It represents a flight of half a dozen rough stone steps leading from the swarded bank of a placid lake to a little rustic temple set in the rugged side of the mountain which rises in stupendous proportions in the background all covered with a rank, luxuriant growth of foliage in brush and tree. In the open door of this little temple stands a half-concealed figure, with an arm and hand extended, holding forth a small, dimly-defined package, while seated on the sward at the foot of the steps an aged pilgrim, barefooted, lame and decrepid, bears a staff in one hand, and in the other holds before his dim eyes a small bottle, whose label he eagerly scans. This label bears the words "St. Jacobs Oil the Great German Remedy." Simple as this little chromo appears in its unostentatious position it has an influence which it would be difficult to estimate. "It is to that picture and the persuasions of Mr. Hall," said Mr. Edward J. Douglass, a gentleman connected with Mr. Hall's department, "that I owe my present ability to perform my work. Some weeks ago I was violently attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and hour by hour I grew worse, and nothing that my family or the doctor could do gave me any relief. I began to think in a few days that my case was hopeless and that I was doomed to be an invalid and helpless cripple for life. But at last I thought of that little picture which I had so often looked at with but little interest, and then Mr. Hall came to my bedside, and, telling me how St. Jacobs Oil had cured him of a worse and longer-standing case than mine, urged me to use the same remedy. I did so that very night, directing my wife not to spare it, but apply it thoroughly according to the directions; this she did with a large piece of flannel cloth saturated with the Oil, and then bound the cloth to the affected parts. The next morning I was free from pain, and, although a little sore in the hip, was able to dress myself, and the next day resumed my duties in the office as sound as a dollar. Here I am now in full health and strength, having had no touch of rheumatism or other pain since. Whenever I see one of our drivers or any other person who shows any symptoms of lameness or stiffness, I point him to the picture in Mr. Hall's office, and then direct him to go for St. Jacobs Oil at once." —*N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

FARMER GARRISH DOWN ON CATS.

Farmer Garrish rose behind the desk, and, placing in an impressive manner the tips of his outstretched fingers upon it, made a most extraordinary statement. He said that prominent among the causes of ill-health among farmers' families, was the heavy sodden bread to which they are accustomed; and this condition of the bread in the agricultural districts the farmer accounted for as follows: "The farmer's wife," he said, "having kneaded her dough, places it in a wooden bowl, covers it with a flannel cloth, and sets it by the stove to rise over night. In every farmhouse there is a cat, and generally there there are two cats. The soft dough, the agreeable flannel and the proximity of the stove are elements of great attraction to these domestic animals. They go to sleep on top of the dough, prevent it from rising, and consequently the bread that is made out of it is heavy and sodden. Abolish the cat from farm-houses," said the speaker, "and farmers' wives and children will be more healthy."

BEWARE.—Do not let your Druggist palm off on you any new, cheap remedy for colds when you inquire for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup or you will be disappointed. Price 25 cents a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

MERTIE lived opposite a house that had not been completed, which, to designate it from others on that side of the way, was called the "unfinished house." Referring to some misdemeanor of the neighboring children, Mertie was questioned, and in reply said: "Mamma, I know that some of those unfinished children did it."

YOUNG or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII. of Dime Series pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE Irish moonshiners shoot people in the legs. Some of these chaps ought to be induced to attend the next walking match in New York. —*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

LUTHER said: "If a man is not handsome at 20, strong at 30, learned at 40, and rich at 50, he will never be handsome, strong, learned or rich in this world." Luther, no doubt, struck the bull's-eye as far as beauty, strength and learning are concerned, but he died before an office-holder had acquired the art of saving $25,000 a year out of a salary of $3,000; hence the remark about riches doesn't fit now.—*Norristown Herald.*

A FARMER in Bradley county, Ark., caught a wolf by the tail as the animal crept through a fence, and there he braced and hollered and hung on and dug in his toes for a long hour, when a neighbor arrived and ended the contest.

THE MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY.—At Milan, Italy, they have recently had a Musical Industrial Exhibition and Competition, under royal patronage; at which were collected and compared, during a period of several months, the largest number and greatest variety of musical instruments, old and new, ever brought together. America was honored in the award to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company of the highest medal, and the only one in this department. Considering that 250 awards were given, altogether, this distinction was very marked. It is a continuation of the triumphs of these famous organ-makers at every one of the World's Fairs for fourteen years; to which there has been no exception.—*The Manhattan.*

SAY there are 157,588,321 horned cattle in the world, the United Kingdom has 10,000,000 and the United States has 35,000,000. Out of the 320,000,000 sheep in the world the United States has 51,000,000; out of the 81,000,000 hogs in the world the United States has 43,000,000, placing that country the foremost in that branch of the live-stock industry, the foremost in the world, with more than half of the grand total. —*Liverpool Butchers' and Drovers' Gazette.*

CONSTIPATION.

Persons suffering for any great length of time from constipation must not be surprised to find themselves afflicted, sooner or later, by such annoying symptoms as sores, blotches, pimples, impure blood, headaches, loss of memory, universal lassitude, kidney affections, bad dreams, etc. Evacuation of the bowels should become a daily habit, in fact, this is one of the first laws of nature, and its obedience is essential to good health and longevity. When this function, through neglect, intemperance, gluttony or vicious indulgences, becomes deranged, Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla should be used to strengthen these parts. This excellent medicine quickly assists nature in restoring her lost equilibrium, and its use will permanently cure the severest case of constipation of the bowels and all liver and kidney complaints. It purifies the blood and strengthens every part of the body. It is as pleasant as wine to the taste.

IT is related that, having tested the generosity of Mr. Greeley to the utmost, the late Mr. Vanderbilt wanted another loan. "Can't do it," said H. G., "you owe me too much already." "Only $100 for six months." "No, sir." "For three months, then." "No, sir." "For thirty days." "No, no, no; you might die." "Who ever heard of a man borrowing money for thirty days and then dying?" Horace handed out the amount; the argument was too convincing.

"DON'T you think Miss Brown is a very sweet girl?" asked Henry. "Oh, yes, very sweet," replied Jane. "That is to say, she is well preserved."

J. M. MORRISON, of Monroe, Ohio, writes: "I was badly afflicted with salt rheum, scrofula, and other syphilitic symptoms of blood poisoning. I also was troubled with a bad case of piles, frequently aggravated by continued constipation. My employer recommended me to use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It has accomplished a miraculous change, every symptom of bad blood has disappeared, and my bowels have now a regular daily habit, and the piles have not troubled me since."

IF a young man is of proper age, can support a wife and is reasonably industrious, he is pretty sure to walk into the trap before 30. After that age—well, of course, he has had experience and is probably matured in his judgment, and, having glanced at the married life of many people, concludes to jog along toward the home stretch in single harness.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

IT is curious that the pig must be killed before he can be cured. A yacht can stand on a tack without saying naughty words. A man can't.

ALL Druggists should have "Dr. Sykes' Sure cure for Catarrh" and "Atmospheric Insufflator," but if they have not, you can send direct to the Doctor 169 Madison St., Chicago, for them. Catarrh has at last found a master.

"WHAT is the name of that mark, Lucy?" said a teacher to her pupil, referring to an exclamation point. Lucy, trying to spur her lagging memory, quickly answered: "An aflumination point, ma'am."

WEAK women—young or old, married or single, will be greatly benefited by Kidney-Wort.

"THE Lord sends meat and the devil sends cooks," but when a woman's "help" lights out in the middle of the season she wishes the old gentleman in black would send 'em along a little faster.

SEND name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

ONE of the new towns in West Texas has been named Eden. It is understood that no dressmaking or millinery establishments are to be allowed in the place.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

"There's Nothing Like Them."

DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 2, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I suffered for years with weak kidneys, biliousness and constipation. Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and Safe Pills relieved all these troubles; indeed there's nothing like them.

MARTIN F. GREELEY.

A MAN who owned the house next to him refused *to rent it to a young couple because* they had children. He has since rented it to four maids, who, for the sake of companionship, have bought a peacock, a pair of guinea-fowls, two howling dogs and a parrot.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on *trial* for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer," restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1. Druggists. Send for pamphlet to E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

EVERY HOME should contain Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. This celebrated remedy will surely cure Colds, Coughs, Croup, Catarrh, Consumption and all Bronchial complaints. Common Colds neglected, are the cause of one-half the deaths. Don't wait for sickness to come, but this day take home a bottle of Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry, for it may save the life of a loved one, when delay would be death. Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. SARAH J. VAN BUREN, whose portrait appears in another column of this paper, is preparing a "Ladies' Tonic" which has been used for years for curing those distressing complaints common to womankind. It can be bought of Druggists or by addressing Mrs. Van Buren at 192 Franklin st., Buffalo, N. Y., who answers letters free.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy coat of hair and keeps the animal in good condition. It cures Distemper, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases to which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject, and should be used by every one owning or having the care of stock. Sold by all Druggists.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

WHERE machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent. of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

USE the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

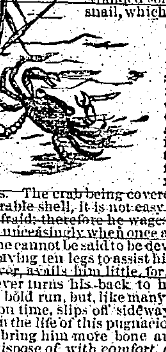
R. R. BEARDSLEE, Druggist, of Odessa, Mo.: "I have handled Piso's Cure for years, and am never afraid to recommend it."

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

A CRABBED CREATURE.

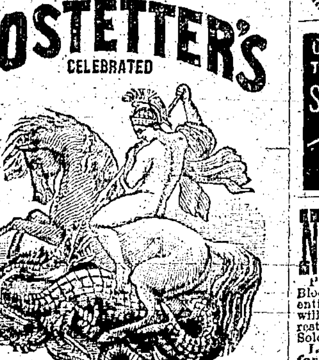


That nature cares for and entertains her own has become an established *fact* to all observers. Who does not love the sound of the brightly scintillating waves leaping from the phosphorescent sea, as they break against the rocks in the summer night until Nature herself, weary of the operation, turns the sounding surf towards the opposite shore, leaving stranded some badly-mutilated snail, which wanders solemnly on, Bohemian fashion—with all its worldly store upon its back. On the same beach *may* be found our crustacean edible—the crab—whose chief apology for existing at all seems to be its ability to furnish a delectable meal to fortunate bipeds. The crab being covered with a hard, impenetrable shell, it is not easy to molest or make him afraid; therefore he wages war in his watery world unceasingly when once attacked. Although tiny, he cannot be said to be devoid of understanding, having ten legs to assist his locomotion; this, however, avails him little, for, when conquered, he never turns his back to his enemy, starting into a bold run, but, like many politicians during election time, slips off sideways. There comes a time in the life of this pugnacious fellow when the years bring him more bone and muscle than he *can dispose of with comfort, and he finds himself* in a very tight place; his shoes pinch him and *he begins to realize the practicability of* applying to Dame Nature for more room or a house in *proportion* to his increasing size. Nature slowly responds to the call; but in her own good time, provides a new home, so that the enterprising little creature does not wander about homeless, but is provided for suitably, as was the old sailor, who dropped his rheumatism and crabbedness when he applied the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL. This last, however, may sound rather fishy to the skeptical reader, and to such we would reply in language too plain to be misunderstood—in words illustrating facts that even the waves of time cannot wash away or scaly epithets affect. ST. JACOBS OIL to-day has rendered the *lives* and homes of *myriads* of sufferers brighter than ever the electric light can, *which people pause to admire along the way.* Still more happily served than the old sailor was an invalid, who wrote thus concerning his case:

"CROOKED HAERTEL."

Accept a thousand thanks for that "golden remedy." I suffered for many years with rheumatic pain in my limbs. My legs were drawn *together, and people called me "Crooked Haertel."* I used ST. JACOBS OIL and was cured, and *now feel so well that I think I could dance, as in* my young days. JOHN HAERTEL, *Fremont, Ill.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

"QUAKER" BRICK MACHINE.
WELLINGTON, O. PAMPHLETS FREE.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING
A Treatise on their speedy cure SENT FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, P.O. Box 138, Chicago, Ill.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER.
25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N Dela. Ave., Phila.

The Very BEST ACOUSTIC TELEPHONE
Now in use can be had for the small sum of $1.50 a pair. Agents and correspondents wanted in your town. DR. HATHEWAY, 1002 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	$5 25 @ 7 85
HOGS	7 09 @ 7 50
COTTON	12⅛ @ 12½
FLOUR—Superfine	4 25 @ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 43 @ 1 44
No. 2 Red	1 50 @ 1 52
CORN—Ungraded	89 @ 97
OATS—Mixed Western	58 @ 60
PORK—Mess	17 25 @ 18 80
LARD	11¾ @ 11⅞
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 75 @ 7 65
Cows and Heifers	3 75 @ 5 25
Medium to Fair	6 30 @ 6 65
HOGS	6 50 @ 7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	6 75 @ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 25 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 30 @ 1 37
No. 3 Spring	1 15 @ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	76 @ 77
OATS—No. 2	51 @ 52
RYE—No. 2	88 @ 89
BARLEY—No. 2	1 08 @ 1 12
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	32 @ 34
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 13
PORK—Mess	18 25 @ 18 50
LARD	11¼ @ 11½
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	1 33 @ 1 34
CORN—No. 2	77 @ 78
OATS—No. 2	49 @ 50
RYE—No. 1	89 @ 90
BARLEY—No. 2	96 @ 97
PORK—Mess	18 25 @ 18 50
LARD	11¼ @ 11½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 38 @ 1 39
CORN—Mixed	76 @ 78
OATS—No. 2	52 @ 53
RYE	84 @ 85
PORK—Mess	18 50 @ 18 75
LARD	11¼ @ 11½
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 41 @ 1 42
CORN	79 @ 80
OATS	58 @ 60
RYE	93 @ 94
PORK—Mess	18 50 @ 19 00
LARD	11¼ @ 11½
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 42 @ 1 43
CORN	80 @ 81
OATS	53 @ 54
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice	6 25 @ 9 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 36 @ 1 37
CORN—Mixed	77 @ 79
OATS—Mixed	54 @ 56
BARLEY (per cental)	2 00 @ 2 20
PORK—Mess	18 50 @ 19 00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 38 @ 1 39
CORN—No. 2	77 @ 78
OATS	53 @ 55
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best	5 50 @ 6 00
Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Common	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS	7 00 @ 7 60
SHEEP	4 25 @ 6 40

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all Druggists.

ANTI-MALARIA. Remedy cert'n in action and cure permanent. Price $1. Anti-Malaria Co., Stanford, Conn.

CARD Collectors. New Designs. Sample 6c. List Free. J. W. NEVILLE, 237 Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

ARCHITECT. $37 Country houses a specialty. PAUL BECK, 111 B'dway, N.Y.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

A BOOK on the proper treatment of the Throat and Lungs, by R. Hunter, M.D., 103 State St. Chicago, *free*

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free.* Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

BUGGIES Best work in the U. S. for the money. ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE CO., Cin'ti, O. Territory Given. Catalogue FREE.

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the great *Altonas Clover Hulling Attachment* write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

WANTED AGENTS for the complete and authentic Life of HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, by F. H. Underwood. Illustrated. The people are ready for it. B. B. RUSSELL, 57 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

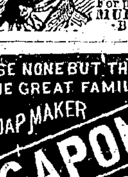
SOMETHING NEW
FERGUSON'S SOLUBLE BLUING makes the best and cheapest bluing you can use.—Sample package to make ONE QUART, sent on receipt of 15 cents. FERGUSON BROS., Chemists, 2638 Prairie Av., Chicago

A REMARKABLE OFFER!
To introduce goods and secure future patronage, any one sending me 32 cents and the addresses of 10 of their acquaintances will receive by return mail an elegant GOLD-PLATED HEAVY BAND RING. J. D. HENRY, Box 127, Buffalo, N. Y.

Agents Wanted to tell the Lives of FRANK and JESSE JAMES
The notorious outlaws. Full account of the shooting of Jesse James; his portrait before and after death; pictures of the young wife, the two children, and the Ford boys. Outfit 50c. Address O. B. Beach & Co., Chicago, Ill.

IOWA Rail Road LAND
Over Half Million Acres
For Sale by the Iowa R. R. Land Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. REED & SONS' PIANOS.
A. REED & SONS' ORGANS.
New Illustrated Catalogues, 1882, sent free. Special prices. Agents wanted in every county. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 139 State St., CHICAGO.



If you enjoy a laugh heartily Then read our SCIENCE IN STORY Of Sammy Tubbs and his Spousie, The Boy Doctor & Trick Monkey; The author, E. B. Foote, M. D. Illustrated contents free.
But if you're fond of lots o' fun, Just buy the Polyopticon; For Magic Lanterns are outdone. The Poly. is a picture-gun For photographs of any one. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., Box 788. New York City.

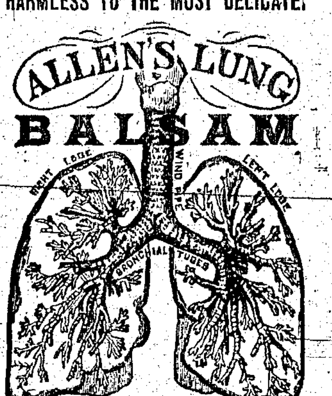
USE NONE BUT THE BEST, THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER
SAPONIFIER
THE ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED LYE
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
PENN'A. SALT MF'G. CO., PHILA

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. formerly Bangor, Me.

MAKE HENS LAY.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. *Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders.* Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

A Good Family Remedy!

STRICTLY PURE, HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

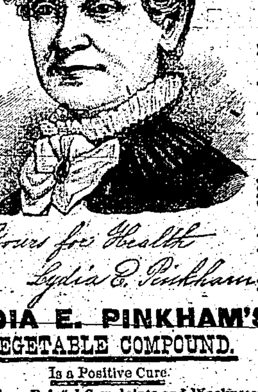
$10 of Genuine CONFEDERATE MONEY and a 24 page Journal (ILLUSTRATED) sent free to any address for 10c. Dr. C. J. Lane, Jackson, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.



Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is *checked very speedily by its use.*

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

Above is an exact portrait of
MRS. SARAH J. VAN BUREN,
DISCOVERER OF
LADIES' TONIC

A preparation which is unequaled for Purifying the Blood and Toning Up the Female System.

LADIES' TONIC is prepared by Mrs. Van Buren, at 192 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y., and has been used successfully by ladies for years. It is a *sure cure* for all Female Complaints, Low Fever, Ague, Scrofula, Sick Headache, and *all* weaknesses caused by those irregularities which are so common to womankind. This is no *Patent Medicine,* but is prepared by *Mrs. Van Buren,* after years of experience, and recommended by her, as she *knows it will give new life to any broken-down,* worn-out or over-worked member of her sex.

WIVES AND MOTHERS need something to assist nature in holding her own under the constant strain which is constantly dragging them down. Mrs. Van Buren answers all letters *free.* Send for Circulars.

For sale by Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

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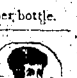

O. N. U. No. 17

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

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A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

AVALANCHE.

[illegible], Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1882.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

Thursday afternoon Geo. Henninghouse, a short, thick German, who is employed to carry the mail between Bullion and Halley at such times as the road is impassable for teams, left Hailey with a sack of mail weighing about 70 pounds for Bullion camp, which is seven miles almost due west of this city. As Henninghouse started down Bullion street toward the river, mounted on snow shoes, and the sack of mail swung over his shoulder, he remarked: "A heavy snowstorm is approaching, and I must make haste or I'll lose my way." The course taken from Hailey to Bullion by snowshoes is over the mountain, and the well-worn trail is easily followed, except during or just after a storm, when fresh snow obliterates the tracks made by the shoes. Henninghouse had gone as far as the road which turns off to the Warm Springs, about two miles, when a blinding storm set in, blowing almost a gale. All signs of the road and trail were soon obliterated, and as the outline of the mountains were not distinguishable through the descending snow and sleet, Henninghouse was forced to go considerably by guess. Miscalculating the distance over which he had traversed, he turned off the road too soon, ascended the bleak, wild mountains to the north, and must have followed the precise course of the unfortunate Allen, who perished on a similar trip a few weeks ago. Upon reaching the highest point no familiar landmark met his vision, and not daring to descend without being sure of the way, he wandered about for hours in search of some clew to his whereabouts.—Night set in cold and dreary, and as he was about to give up from exhaustion and lay down to rest, the dismal howl of a wolf was borne to his ear. Roused by this ominous sound, fear lent strength to his weary muscles, and he started along the ridge—he knew not whither. Soon other wolves were heard, and from the distinctness of the sounds he knew they must have scented him and were on his trail.—Now thoroughly awakened to a sense of danger, he hurried forward, wildly peering out in the darkness, hoping to see the friendly light of some cabin or miners cabin. Nearer came his pursuers and as no light appeared, the howling, snarling fiends upon his track seemed to be sounding his death knell. Soon he could hear their loud breathing and the pat, pat, pat of their many feet as they came swiftly over the frozen snow. With his eyes staring wildly into the great black blank before him, and the perspiration issuing from every pore in his skin, he hastened forward. At last he felt instinctively that the game was up, that his pursuers were upon him, as he was about to halt and face them a wolf sprung upon the heel of his snowshoe and threw him. In his great fright he had not thought of dropping his heavy burden of mail, but as he fell it was hurled many yards away, and immediately set upon by the famishing wolves. Taking advantage of the moment, Henninghouse struck a light and drawing some papers from his pocket, set fire to them, and the glare of the flames frightened the wolves. This gave him time to mount his shoes, and, turning them down the steep mountain side, he flew forward with the speed of the wind, knowing nothing of the course before him, whether it led to safety or over a precipice hundreds of feet in depth. An angry snarl told him that the animals were again upon his track. In about 20 seconds he placed half a mile between himself and pursuers, and as he rode out into the valley he beheld a light only a short distance ahead. Screaming for help, he pushed on, and was soon met by the inmates of Virgil Lamb's cabin. As they came up to him he fainted from exhaustion, and was carried in and cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Lamb. Two wolves came close to the cabin, but after a few howls they retraced their steps and disappeared in the darkness. We learn that Henninghouse is all right again, except a little soreness of the muscles from over-exertion. He affirms, however, that if he packs any more mail for Uncle Sam in these parts it will be done during sunshine.—Idaho Gazette.

"BEEN THERE."

"I believe you are taking quite an interest in spirits just at present?" said a rather seedy looking old party, sidling into the city editor's room, and removing a beaver which might have been in style about the time gold was discovered in California.

"Yes, we are devoting some space to that sort of thing," said the city editor. "Got a communication?"

"Well, no," said the seedy party.—"But I can give you a good deal of information on the subject. You see, I've worked the medium racket myself. I used to be one of the best materializers going, and I've seen the time I could set a whole set of parlor furniture dancing a Highland fling by simply snapping my finger. These modern fellows are no good, and don't you forget it. They bungle the whole business, and give the whole thing away before they have hardly commenced a sitting. What you want is cheek, and plenty of it. Don't cave in because a crank happens to ask you troublesome questions. Just get up an *infernal* rapping under his chair and scare him into silence, or get your assistant to—"

"Assistant?" asked the editor.—"Then you confess —"

"Confess! of course I confess," said the seedy party; "that's what I came here for. Yes, you have to employ an assistant, and very often the whole business depends upon his judgment. Why, I have an assistant who could run the shop just as well as I could, and he was death on stirring up the uneasy ones after the light was turned down. One time he touched a piece of ice to the back of an old gal's neck and put her in a fit. We had to skip that town in short order, I tell you.—That was his great trouble. He never could take in the true inwardness of a circle. My motto is, first be sure of your circle, then stave ahead. If they are farmers and that kind of thing why let 'em down easy. A little will go a good ways with 'em. If you strike a city bring in your heavy guns. Lead off with a dozen or so communications with the other world, work up a little rapping business, and then when you've got 'em nervous enough just suddenly spring the cabinet act on 'em; but there's one thing a well-trained medium will never forget."

"And what is that?" asked the editor.

"He will always keep himself between the gas fixtures or lamp and his circle."

"Exactly," said the editor.

"Yes," said the seedy party, slapping the desk with his hand, "more good, likely mediums have bust up in that way than any other. They put too much confidence in the circle.—Whiff! Up went the gas, and that settled the whole business. You're always sure to rip down a curtain in getting out of sight, and there are all your properties exposed to everybody, but I've got out of one or two scrapes of that sort in my time, and don't you forget it."

"How did you manage it?" asked the editor.

"Oh, I just threw the whole thing on the spirits, and played the innocent injured act."

"But would the people believe you?" asked the editor.

"Believe me," said the seedy party, "my dear boy, if you want to know just how much the people will believe, go into the spirit business. They never stand on ceremony. They just swallow everything whole, and the bigger the mouthful the easier it seems to go down with 'em. You just take a hack at the spirit business for a month or so, and if you don't agree that I'm right, I'll stand the drinks for your whole office. Talk about the side-show and dime museum business. Well, those fellows known something about guys, but we can discount 'em every time. They may stick a stray leg on a cow now and then, and call a South Carolina darkey a Zulu, but for your simon-pure humbug—"

"Then you go so far as to call your business a humbug?" said the editor.

"My dear boy, I've been there," said the seedy party, as he lit the stump of a cigar, and sauntered out with the air of a man who had relieved his conscience.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following story, which, we are free to say, seems somewhat overdrawn in some of its details: "The rough-and-tumble combat which Mr. Joe Pulitzer, the editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, recently had with an unknown thing in St. Louis recalls to the mind of the Denver *Tribune* the encounter which the same Pulitzer had with Bill Hyde, the editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, about 18 months ago. Hyde tackled Pulitzer in front of a liquor saloon and cut out his heart with a knife. Pulitzer quickly recovered from his surprise, and drawing his Hungarian poniard, disemboweled Hyde and then threw the sausage-skin against the ceiling of Gape's place. Instead of being satisfied, Hyde, with demoniac fury, pulled out a Gatling gun from his hip-pocket and shot the mansard roof off Pulitzer's head. By way of returning the compliment, Pulitzer, who is proud, proceeded to toy with Hyde's kidneys and liver, his weapon being a mountain howitzer which he had concealed about *his vest pattern*. The timely interference of friends, however, prevented these eminent journalists from seriously harming each other."

THE NEWER ARITHMETIC.

If it costs a colored family eighty cents per week to keep four dogs and a goat, how much less will it cost if a policeman breaks the goat's neck, and two of the dogs get in the way of a street car?

Six times seven girls are how many girls, and what on earth are they good for?

A lady bought a hat for $12, a set of frizzes for $4, a pair of shoes for $6 and a comb for $3. How much would all have cost her it the man hadn't told her that he had quit the trust system?

A woman pay seventy-five cents for a shirt for her husband, and $9 for a pair of silk hose for herself. What was the cost of both?

A man gave $3 to a foreign missionary fund and chipped in a nickel to buy a two-shilling Testament for a home murderer. How much did he give in all? Also, if the soul of one heathen is worthy fifty times the soul of an intelligent white man, how much more valuable is the soul of an Indian than a Congressman's?

A man who desirse to move a cook-stove weighing 200 pounds, calls in a neighbor to lift 180 pounds of the infernal old thing, while he gets away with the remainder. What is the remainder?

A tramp has 200 feet to go to reach a gate, while the farmes' dog has 300 feet to go to bite the tramp. The tramp travels at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and the dog at the rate of twenty. How near the gate will the poor, discouraged sufferer be when the canine catches on?

A man who galps down a five-cent glass of beer and tells the saloon-keeper to charge it is obliged to pay a doctor $2 50 for cementing a crack in his skull, while the saloonist is fined $3 for doing such a cracking good business. How much money was involved altogether, and how much would have been saved if the beat had waited until a candidate came along and asked him to take something?

A housewife sold a coat to a peddler for a vase worth nine cents, a pair of boots for a china dog worth six cents, and a vest for a glass bottle worth four cents; how much did she receive for all, and how much over $6 clear profit did the peddler make?

A grocer takes twenty-eight pounds of butter worth thirty-two cents per pound, and mixes it with fifty-six pounds of butter worth fourteen cents per pound. He then hangs out a sign of "gilt-edged butter," and sells the whole for twenty-nine cents per pound. How much does he make?

NEW TABLE OF DRY MEASURE.

Two schooners make one pint.
Two pints make one drunk.
One quart [of strawberries] makes a dish.
One peck makes six quarts.
One bushel [of peddlers apples] is three pecks.—Detroit Free Press.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw, April 17th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register of the U. S. Land Office at East Saginaw on the 23d day of May, 1882, viz: Leander Harris, of Crawford county, Mich., for the w h of s e q of sec 4, t 25 n, r 2 west, and e h of s e q, same sec. additional.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Myron Wilkerson of Dansville p o; William Wright of Dimondale p o; C. E. VanBlack of Springport p o; E. Rayes of Eaton Rapids p o.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

apr20w5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw, April 17th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Crawford county at Grayling on the 1st day of June, 1882, viz: Ailey E. Horton, of Crawford county, Mich., for the s h of n w q of sec 8, t 26 n, r 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation, viz:

R S Babbitt, sen., of Grayling p o; David Landon of Grayling p o; Philip Mosher, sen., of Grayling p o; Philip Mosher, Jr., of Grayling p o.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

apr20w5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at REED CITY, Mich., March 2nd, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the county seat, on Monday the 1st day of May, 1882, viz:

Mathew Gatkin, Homestead entry No. 7,541, for the w h of n w q, sec 28, t 25 n, r 3 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:

Geo. E. Knowles of Center Plains p o; and Ira Curran of Center Plains p o; and John P. Hildreth of Center Plains p o; and Wm. Woodburn of Center Plains p o.

EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

mar30w5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw, April 4th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at Grayling, on the 15th day of May, 1882, viz: George O. Hall, of Crawford county, Mich., for the w h of n w fl q n e q and n w fl q of sec 30, t 26 n, r 2 w, as an additional entry under act of March 3, 1879.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Stewart Hutt of Pere Cheney p o; Charles Hutt of Pere Cheney p o; Delos C. Holley of Pere Cheney p o; J. J. Bell of Grayling p o.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

apr13w5

NOTICE.

All bills against Crawford county necessary to be audited by the Board of Supervisors, must be filed with the county clerk on or before the third day of a regular meeting or an adjourned meeting, before the first day of an adjourned meeting, unless otherwise provided by law. This will be strictly adhered to.

J. MAURICE FINN, Deputy Clerk.

ap 13w3

ANDREW PETERSON

[Hanson's Block, Grayling, Mich]

Invites the inspection of the people of Grayling and vicinity to his

Choice and Select Stock of

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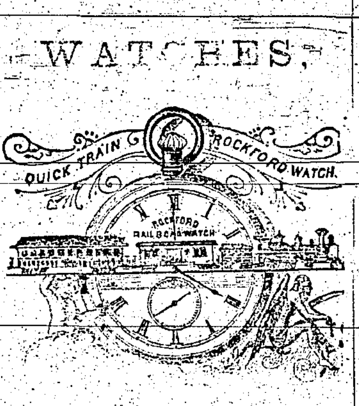

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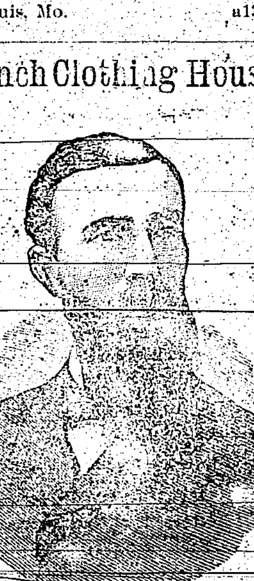

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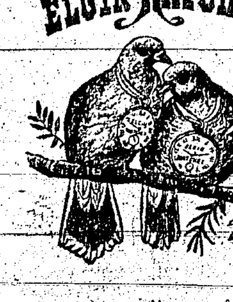

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